



Daily Report

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Chervov Elaborates on Missile Treaty Terms

*LD272100 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service
in German 1705 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[Text] As is already known, at the foreign ministers' meeting last week in Moscow, the USSR and the United States reached agreement on the last outstanding points of issue on the path to a treaty on reducing medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. It is assumed that the experts at Geneva still require between 2 and 3 weeks for the final preparation of the text of this, the first great disarmament agreement. One of the negotiating experts on the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, has now for the first time given details to Radio GDR concerning specific provisions in this agreement. Here is an excerpt from an interview which was conducted by Christian Neef.

[Begin recording] [Neef] Would you like to look ahead? A great deal has been said about the stages of reducing the missiles, about the timetable for this reduction, and about supervision [kontrolle]. In your opinion, how will it be possible for these two things to take place?

[Chervov, in Russian with superimposed German translation] Now, the treaty concerning medium-range missiles is, in practical terms, ready. In it, all questions are resolved, including even questions of the stages by which the missiles should be destroyed. In particular, the two sides have reached agreement that all medium-range and operational-tactical missiles must be liquidated: the former, in the course of 3 years, and those of shorter range, within 1 and 1/2 years, that is to say, in 18 months.

The reduction of medium-range missiles is also to be subdivided again into two stages, of which the first will occupy a longer period of time. For this first stage, about 80% of the whole 3 years is planned. The USSR and the United States will start simultaneously on the destruction of the missiles. Simultaneously. Furthermore, it is planned that, at the conclusion of the first stage, the two sides will possess the same number of warheads on their missiles—150 each. One hundred and fifty warheads. The means that we shall destroy more warheads and missiles than the United States in the first stage, as we have a greater number of these weapons. But the liquidation will start simultaneously, in any case. As far as supervision [kontrolle] is concerned, everything will take place under strict and precise supervision [kontrolle]. Of course, the strictest are the on-the-spot inspections. The two sides agree that there will be inspections of the destruction of the missiles, of the launching sites, and of the warheads.

We have also reached agreement with the Americans concerning the technology of the destruction of the missiles. There are, of course, various possibilities. The easiest one is that of simply launching the missiles, without warheads, of course. The second consists of burning the solid fuel which is in the missiles, and the

third is to blow up the missiles on land, in groups of three or four. Other processes have also been researched, for example burying the missiles or sinking them in water. In the end, agreement was reached. The Soviet side will destroy their missiles with explosives, and the Americans agree with this; a smaller number of the missiles however will also be destroyed by launching. This last alternative is simply connected with the fact that, in the USSR, we have very different climatic conditions. In the east, there are frosts of between 30 and 50 degrees. To store the medium-range missiles with their solid fuel outside of their thermally protected transporters is very dangerous. In order not to incur any risk here of not being able to destroy the missiles in winter, they will be liquidated partly by means of blind launchings. This is all to take place in the presence of U.S. experts, so that there is no doubt about the honesty of our actions.

The United States has decided on another method: It will liquidate its missiles by means of burning the solid fuel. Regarding the warheads, the fissionable material will first be removed from them, before they are themselves destroyed, that is, first of all, the automatic ignition mechanism. The fissionable substances will be kept. Each side will have them at their independent disposal. After appropriate processing, they could for example be used for peaceful purposes in nuclear power stations. This possibility is currently being discussed with our scientists.

[Neef] Would it at the moment be conceivable that the medium-range treaty might be signed at a different level, that is to say, not at a summit, so as to allow it to come into force as quickly as possible?

[Chervov] I think that there is no way that this problem has only regional significance. This is an international problem, in the solution of which all countries are interested—in the front ranks, of course, the European ones, but the United States as well. For this reason, the treaty concerning medium-range and operational-tactical weapons should be signed at the highest level. Anything else would be inappropriate. Even if it is said that, in this agreement, only 3 to 5% of the nuclear weapons potential is concerned, the extent of the weapons to be destroyed will nevertheless be considerable, and the most important point is the fact that this treaty, in practice, offers a unique chance—the start of real disarmament for nuclear weapons, and this, naturally, should be confirmed by the leading politicians of the two countries. [end recording]

Gerasimov Hits Reagan 'Delusions' on SDI
*PM271639 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in
Russian 27 Oct 87 p 7*

[Observer Gennadiy Gerasimov article under the "Tuesday's World" rubric: "Astral Delusions"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stated the following at the Moscow press conference on 23 October:

"We in the United States and the President himself think and are convinced that everything possible must be done to make clear how we can defend ourselves from ballistic missiles..."

President Reagan, for his part, would seem to have already done this:

"We have the prospect of creating a defensive system which could make nuclear missiles so much obsolete trash."

Because of this prospect the President even refuses to allow the so-called strategic defense initiative (SDI) to be a topic of discussion at the Soviet-U.S. talks.

This commitment to SDI, or the "Star Wars" program, has been described by many newspapers, Japan's *Asahi*, for example, as the "stumbling block" of the Soviet-U.S. talks. As Shultz explained, Mr Gorbachev "is clearly not satisfied with the progress made so far, particularly that affecting questions of space and defense."

Last week's Moscow talks were businesslike, useful, and constructive, since the elaboration of the basic provisions of the accord to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles was virtually completed. The stumbling block arose when they went beyond this, as was intended, incidentally, to the more important and central question of cutting strategic offensive armaments.

There is a "return to square one," as the American expression has it. A great deal has already been said about the President's astral delusions, and many scientists, including Academician Sakharov, whose voice the White House pretends to heed, have already pointed out the futility of the aforementioned "prospect," but nothing prevails over the SDI blanket defense. It is like when disputants live at different coordinates on noncontiguous planes, like other disputes between faith and knowledge, religion and science, ideological dogmatism and living reality.

The President has faith. Faith based, it is said, on the pronouncements of the physicist Edward Teller, about whom it is now written that he has given an "ultraoptimistic and technically incredible assessment" of the SDI plans. The President wants to believe; belief holds out promise. In this case, the promise of defending the fatherland. Who is against defending the fatherland?

Belief can do a lot. But it can't replace the laws of physics and systematic analysis. These laws and this analysis convincingly show that military technical means cannot defend against ICBM's. Attempts to create an ABM "shield" are easily negated by "sharpening up" the nuclear "sword," which will be much cheaper.

"Empty promises" is the title of a collection of essays about "Star Wars" published by the American Union of Concerned Scientists. The authors show that the attempts to "sell" SDI—to use the common U.S. expression—are similar to the attempts to "sell" youth in cosmetics advertising or courage or elegance, for instance, in cigarette advertising. There is no need to remind people that by skillful presentation the ascribing to a product of qualities which it does not possess brings good profits. The profits in this case go to the military-industrial complex.

While not ensuring the promised defense the SDI programs can nevertheless endow the Pentagon with unexpected offensive innovations. In any event they generate suspicion on the other side and destabilize the strategic situation, which is precisely what the U.S. representatives were explaining to the Soviets in the sixties. We accepted this logic, albeit not immediately. The ABM Treaty saw the light of day in 1972. The roles are now reversed.

The authors of the book "*Empty Promises*" warn that "unrestricted strategic defense will kill any hope of reaching agreement on restricting or reducing offensive missiles, since the best means of overcoming defense is to build up offensive forces... The ABM Treaty is the cornerstone of nuclear arms control. That is why this agreement is at the very center of debate surrounding 'Star Wars.'"

In this question the American public is beginning to abandon faith for knowledge. *Newsday* wrote in an editorial: "The implementation of SDI should neither be hurried nor allowed to become an obstacle to the achievement of an agreement on a 50% cut in strategic arms."

Incidentally, if both sides intend after halving the number of these armaments to immediately go further and get rid of nuclear missiles altogether, SDI will lose its *raison d'être* and become irrelevant, as we say.

Shishlin, Gerasimov on Peace, CW, Arms Accord
LD251438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1525 GMT 23 Oct 87

["People and the World" program with Nikolay Shishlin, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; Genadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Milos Vejvoda, head of the CSSR Permanent Mission at the UN office in Geneva; program recorded in Prague Radio studio with Vejvoda participating via telephone link from Geneva, date not given—Shishlin and Gerasimov speak in Russian with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] Today's regular "People and the World" program by Prague Radio's international affairs department deals with the Soviet peace philosophy and its practical implementation, because this was the subject of a roundtable

with our studio guests: Nikolay Shishlin, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Administration Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Asked what he understood by the term "Soviet peace philosophy", Nikolay Shishlin replied first:

[Shishlin] I think that I am not just expressing my own personal view of the Soviet philosophy of peace. Let me put it like this: the classic antitheses which has always existed between capitalism and socialism, between mother countries and their colonies, between labor and capital, still exist in many respects, even though their forms have changed. In essence however, in its social development—and this social development also includes political, economic, moral and ecological trends—mankind has found itself in a completely new situation. The first task of the Soviet philosophy of peace was to find not necessarily a specific reply to a specific question, but above all to evaluate this new reality—the fact that we exist, live, and work in an antagonistic yet interdependent common world, and this means that we either live together or die together.

Take the problem of the developing states. Some people might think: "We live in Europe, so how does this concern us? It wasn't us who pillaged Africa, Latin America, or the Asian countries!" However, the desperate situation in which those countries find themselves concerns not only those who formerly pillaged those countries, it also concerns us, because this—the whole situation in the Third World—is just the kind of political timebomb that could lead the world to upheavals which are no less serious than the bomb explosions we speak about so often.

It is in this context, of course, taking into account these new realities, that clear changes have taken place in our foreign policy. It is no coincidence that we took an active role at the conference on the correlation between disarmament and development.

What about ecological problems? Aren't these global problems for mankind too? Can Czechoslovakia, for example, solve all environmental problems? No, it cannot, nor can the Soviet Union. Even though it is an enormous country, it cannot solve them alone, because this is truly a European and worldwide problem. How about the issue of the use of nonrenewable natural resources—how should we deal with that?

In other words, the starting point for our new Soviet philosophy of peace is that it is based on an accurate perception of the realities of the current world; at the same time it is also traditional, because it dates back to Lenin's peace decree. We believe that the solution of any problem is possible only through political means, not through confrontation, but by cooperation, strengthening the norms of peaceful coexistence, and increasingly enhancing these norms.

[Gerasimov] I can add that the founding manifesto of the Communist International in 1864 expressed an idea which is very topical even today. Of course, I cannot quote the actual words, but the gist of the idea is that the relations which exist between normal civilized people—that is to say good relations—must also be the norm for relations between countries and nations. Back in 1864 this was perhaps no more than a wish, because it ran against the imperialist policy of pillaging its colonies. Today, given the existence of nuclear weapons which threaten to destroy everyone and given that warfare has developed the potential to destroy mankind, the words of the Comintern manifesto sound entirely fresh. [Announcer] The roundtable then went on to refer to topical specific facts of the implementation of the spirit and letter of this peace philosophy, which is the basis of Soviet state doctrine and a key element in the Soviet Constitution. The most topical of those facts is the Soviet-U.S. treaty on eradicating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles which is being prepared. At present there are still some aspects which need to be thrashed out, but here is how Gennadiy Gerasimov described the main thing:

[Gerasimov] The important thing is that the secretary of state and our foreign minister have reached an agreement in principle on concluding such a treaty on eradicating these two classes of missiles. However, some details remain, for example, the actual procedure for eradication, what to do with the warheads, the formulation for dealing with the warheads connected with so-called third-country systems; that is to say, the 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles carrying U.S. nuclear warheads, and the problem of verification or how can implementation of the treaty be verified?

Yes, it is a very interesting question, inasmuch as the problem of control may be one of the most serious. This happened because in the past the USSR reacted fairly reticently to various U.S. proposals concerning strict principles of control, conditioning agreement in limiting disarmament. Now that we agree with a comprehensive agreement, we are proposing maximally strict and all-encompassing principles of control. The Americans want to withdraw from this. They are not satisfied with this. We have now changed places. Previously the Americans said: We are in favor of an agreement, but we must control it, and the Russians do not agree with these far-reaching control measures we are proposing. Now, however, we accept all the U.S. requirements, and the Americans are withdrawing. They are saying: Why, more moderate principles of control would do. They are referring to some Pentagon officers and generals who could get scared and oppose the agreement in general at the thought that some Soviet inspector would turn up inspecting some military object.

[Announcer] However, the problem is even more complicated. The troubles will not be over when the agreement is signed. This is confirmed also by Gennadiy Gerasimov.

[Gerasimov] I believe that signing the agreement does not mean its implementation. With the Americans we achieved the signing of an important second agreement on limiting strategic weapons which, however, did not become legally valid inasmuch as it simply was not ratified by the U.S. Senate. That is why, the U.S. Senate's discussion of the agreement is becoming a topic of further struggle for implementing this agreement. At present, it is envisaged that some 20 senators will vote against the agreement. If one-third of the Senate votes against it—that is, 34 votes—then the agreement will not be ratified. Naturally, we would not like to strive to conclude an agreement knowing in advance that it will not be ratified. Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze talked with the members of the U.S. Congress when he visited Washington. He was invited to visit by Edward Kennedy who, at the same time, invited important representatives of the U.S. Congress. They discussed the problem of ratifying the agreement and its perspective. Nobody can persuade us fully beforehand that ratification is guaranteed. Something might happen that would prevent it. Unfortunately, many U.S. politicians do not make decisions according to the substance of the matter, but they consider various political influences, as well as various topical matters, politicking of local importance, and so on. However, one cannot fail to ignore the fact that the U.S. public, in a large majority, supports this agreement. The government also supports this agreement. One can suppose that the agreement will be implemented in the end, although at the expense of various compromises.

[Announcer] Nikolay Shishlin adds with an ironic smile:

[Shishlin] I can guarantee with certainty and I am firmly convinced that all this cannot be done without tempestuous anticommunist rhetorics. This element of compensation is bound to appear; it has always appeared so far.

[Announcer] Another significant step to follow scrapping medium-range and tactical-operational missiles should be a considerable reduction of stocks in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States.

[Shishlin] If we look at details, the situation is as follows: We achieved a basic agreement with the United States on the 50% reduction of strategic offensive weapons. But there are differences between us regarding the details of its implementation. We talk about 5 years, and they talk about 7 years. That is a deviation from Reykjavik. In Reykjavik we talked about a 5 year period and a 50% reduction. We achieved an agreement with President Reagan in Reykjavik that this will merely be the first step and that it must be followed by further far-reaching measures; and by achieving reduction of strategic and offensive weapons to zero in 10 years.

Now let us talk about the first stage. What does the Soviet Union consider necessary? Where does it see strategic coordination? It is that, concurrently with working out an agreement on reducing the stocks of

strategic offensive weapons, the regime of the agreement on limiting antimissile defenses should be strengthened. It is that the two sides should make a pledge that they will not withdraw from this agreement during the 10 years. This is what we see as strengthening this agreement. That is why we are returning to Reykjavik in our thoughts, to what happened in Reykjavik.

We can say that, altogether, the basis for working out this extensive and brave agreement exists. Moscow's political will also exists. As for Washington's political will, it is confused, to put it mildly. President Reagan made a pledge that [word indistinct] nuclear disarmament, that he supports a 50% reduction of strategic weapons, but, at the same time, he is very adamant in defending his idea of Star Wars. We think that one contradicts the other. The reduction of strategic offensive weapons cannot be accompanied by an effort to create a system of antimissile defense inasmuch as this leads toward destabilization. President Reagan says: Do not be afraid, it is only defense. But if it is indeed only defense that is involved, what is the meaning of creating it if we can agree on destroying strategic weapons altogether against which such defense would be created? This problem represents a topic of endless arguments and discussions which are being carried out in the United States. However, we must note that there is sharp decline in U.S. public support for the program of a space arms race. This is also obvious from the decline in support for this program in the U.S. Congress which has reduced the allocations the U.S. Government demands for this program.

[Words indistinct] On acute disputes on adherence to the agreement on limiting antimissile defense in that how far this agreement admits or does not admit implementation of the Star Wars program. The U.S. Government started using the so-called broader explanation which would allow virtual implementation of the space arms race if it is based on new physical principles. At the same time what the new physical principles are can also be debated. For example, (?kinetic) principles are not new at all. But I do not want to get drowned in details. I just want to stress that public support, which first of all had its place in implementing the Star Wars program, is now falling sharply. That is one of the factors which improves the prospect of solving the problem of eliminating strategic offensive weapons. One more thing: It is well known that every U.S. President starts again in his own way: Reagan will be in the White House only until the next presidential election, which will take place next year. What will his successor in the White House do? History proves that Presidents adopt a very (?lighthearted) attitude to the promises and intentions of their predecessors, so that nothing can be claimed with certainty beforehand.

[Announcer] In this connection, the debate recalled President Reagan's recently reiterated offer to hand over to the USSR technology of its future space military equipment. One cannot fail to see that some naive people see the way out of the arms race in this direction. What is Gennadiy Gerasimov's view?

[Gerasimov] The United States forbids its allies to sell technology to the USSR, and they do not do it themselves either. Let us recall the completely fabricated Toshiba case. That is why it would be naive to think that, all of a sudden, the United States is going to donate this technology to us, the more so because it is very expensive. Reagan did not say it for the first time. I do not remember who in his administration modified this proposal when saying that the United States is ready to share with the USSR the space military technology and equipment; however, the United States will not donate it to the Soviets, but sell it to them. It is without doubt that they will not set sale prices. I do not know why we should buy such equipment at all, whether expensively or cheaply, if we do not intend to reply to a possible implementation of the U.S. space arms race projects by means of adequate systems. We are of the opinion that by doing away with strategic missiles altogether, the need for any antimissile systems being built is quite expendable.

[Announcer] The third sphere of questions asked at the debate with Soviet guests concerned the ban on and elimination of chemical weapons.

[Gerasimov] The path toward this was opened by new Soviet initiatives. A very important actual step, appealing to others to follow suit, was the invitation of foreign experts, diplomats, and journalists to the Shikhany military chemical weapons site. It is an episode in a large number of others—it transforms an episode into a principle. Prior to the Shikhany visit, the visit to the Krasnoyarsk radio location station took place—or one could say building project, because its construction has not yet been completed. The United States set this station as an example, as evidence of our having breached the 1972 ABM Treaty. Regarding the elimination of chemical weapons, we invited U.S. congressmen to come and look at how we are liquidating them at Shikhany. So this is also an example of the so-called glasnost in the military sphere. It is through this path that we are trying to speed up the conclusion of—if one can say that—an agreement on the third zero, zero within the framework of chemical weapons. At the same time, the United States is trying to persuade us that they are ready for it. The British have also come a long way concerning this questions. The United States has presented good proposals; therefore we see no obstacles to concluding a convention in the near future on banning chemical weapons. It is within the framework of a preparation of such an agreement that we are demonstrating our own chemical arsenal. In the near future, we will make it possible for foreign journalists to visit the Chapayev enterprise for the liquidation of chemical weapons. It is near Volga, near Kuybyshev.

Now unfortunately, just as was the case with verification when the United States advocated it and we did not want to yield, the United States is now yielding and is not demonstrating such an interest in the ban on chemical weapons. [sentence as heard] Previously, they said that they were interested, but now they are resuming the production of chemical weapons. They are producing

so-called binary chemical weapons. It is here that we see sufficient willpower on their part. Moreover, when I was in the United States I saw a television program in which a Ministry of Defense representative for media relations—I've forgotten the lady's name—said that chemical weapons are better than conventional weapons inasmuch as its victims suffer less. They do not tear off arms or legs or burden society with invalids with mental disturbances—it simply kills them. Such argumentation may appeal to those who are ready to wage war. But chemical weapons in the eyes of mankind have always been barbaric weapons.

[Announcer] At this point, Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, head of the permanent Czechoslovak mission at the Geneva UN office, takes part in the debate. He can follow both the course of the deliberations on the chemical weapon ban and the responses to the inspection at Shikhany, which he attended as a member of the Geneva diplomatic corps.

[Vejvoda] Although the main focus of attention at the disarmament talks is naturally the Soviet-U.S. missile agreement which, as we all believe here, is reaching its final phases, the problem of chemical weapons has not receded into the background either. This is only to be expected here. The delegates are still analyzing the successful gesture by the Soviet Union at the Soviet military base, because it gave a clear response to two questions: that the destruction of chemical weapons can be carried out with international verification, and that the Soviet Union is willing to accept such on-site inspection and creates the best possible conditions for it. All the participants agree that issues of verifying the destruction of chemical stockpiles could now become merely a technical matter, a matter of the formulation of an agreement. The Soviet Union has also stated that challenge on-site inspection is no problem as far as it is concerned either, although it now appears that this is a problem for the West. The inspection of the Shikhany facility brought closer the prospect of the early conclusion of an agreement, but there is increasing apprehension that nothing should block this positive development, for despite the possibility of a prompt solution of all the fundamental issues of an agreement, the U.S. Administration is once again stressing the need for so-called chemical rearmament—in other words the need to produce binary weapons. If the United States really decides to begin producing binary weapons, this will undoubtedly complicate the situation.

Furthermore, France's position on the discussion of some issues of a chemical weapons ban is not free of problems either. However the Soviet Union, for its part, has certainly done a lot to ensure that the talks on a chemical weapon ban can be concluded as soon as possible, and no doubt it will continue in its efforts to overcome all the obstacles. However, there are also problems here which do not depend directly on East-West relations, problems on whose solution even the Western countries are unable to agree; for example,

verification that chemical weapons are not being produced, because Western chemicals manufacturers are afraid that production secrets may slip out. Another example is the establishment and operation of a body which would monitor the implementation of the agreement, and so forth. However, given the goodwill of all concerned, even this could be settled relatively quickly.

[Gerasimov] Alas, I do not know how the situation is going to develop in this sphere, but for our part we will do everything in our power to achieve a chemical weapons ban. But here is another thing: the U.S. representative, the ambassador for these matters, stated in Geneva and at a press conference in Moscow that the Soviet Union, as he put it, did not show everything that it has. We showed 19 examples, but the United States thought that they were outdated. However, in this particular case the outdatedness shows that we are not engaged in updating chemical weapons, because we want them to be eradicated. For the time being our Army places the emphasis on chemical weapons defense; the objective is to defend ourselves against chemical weapons, not to use them, and those 19 examples, which the United States calls outdated, exist only in order to prevent the other side from using such weapons, in order to have at least a

certain stockpile as a contingency for retaliation to an attack. We are ready to give up this stockpile, and it is not as big as the West makes out.

[Announcer] The round table concluded by discussing the relationship between restructuring and the Soviet Union's foreign policy:

[Shishlin or Gerasimov] This is a very clear relationship, an absolutely clear relationship in the sense that to a considerable degree, success in Soviet foreign policy is based on the internal potential which the country possesses. From this point of view the success of restructuring and of renewal directly stimulates our foreign policy, because foreign policy is an extension of domestic policy. However, I would not say that the opposite relationship necessarily holds true: If certain difficulties arise in the restructuring process—and there is no shortage of such difficulties—this does not mean that we will change our foreign policy. No, quite the opposite, in fact, because the role of foreign policy consists first and foremost in ensuring favorable foreign policy conditions for tackling the problems in the development of Soviet society, and Soviet society is developing on the principle more socialism, more democracy.

Antonov Comments on Moscow CEMA Session
LD271733 Moscow World Service in English
1200 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov has said in an interview that the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held its special session in Moscow recently in order to restructure the work of that organization. The Council involves 10 socialist countries in Europe, Asia, and America.

The decisions taken by the session were a result of collective efforts, Antonov stressed. The member-states reached an agreement on working out a concept of labor division between them in the period beginning in 1991 and ending in 2005.

When asked about cooperation in that area, Antonov said that in the period between 1970 and 1980 alone exchanges in specialized produce between the socialist countries increased more than 80-fold

More on 43d CEMA Session Sendoffs
PM271319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] The following delegations which took part in the 43d(Extraordinary) CEMA Session left Moscow 15 October:

The Mongolian delegation headed by D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo;

The Cuban delegation headed by C.R. Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

The delegations were seen off by: V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Mukharovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; other officials; and also CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

The sendoff party included T. Gurbadam Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, and R.F. Mirabal Fernandez, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Gorbachev Replies to Group of Six Statement
LD281122 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT
28 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS—Follows Mikhail Gorbachev's reply to a joint statement by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden:

The Soviet Union has always viewed with great attention initiatives of the leaders of six nations, expressing, as we believe, the aspirations of the majority of countries of all five continents which they represent. In the same light we also view the joint statement by the group of six of October 7, 1987, which contains an appeal to continue movement towards even greater measures in all directions of curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament by taking advantage of the impetus obtained as a result of the Soviet-American agreement in principle to eliminate all missiles of two classes.

We also believe that the agreement on the "double global zero," with all its historic significance, should be regarded only as a first practical step along the path of radical solutions, such as the halving of strategic offensive arsenals, preventing an arms race in outer space and ending nuclear weapon tests. As to us, we have repeatedly confirmed by practical deeds that we have the political will for the earliest solution of all these problems.

To keep on the movement, which has now become apparent, towards building a nuclear-free and non-violent world, it is necessary to internationalize the effort to achieving this objective and draw as many states as possible to practical work in this direction, especially along the line of the United Nations. We have come to a boundary in the development of world politics when the fulfilment of prospects of shaping new approaches to problems of averting the threat of war and the beginning of the construction of a truly firm edifice of the comprehensive system of world security are becoming everyone's cause.

In our opinion, a growing role in this important undertaking belongs to the group of six whose consistent efforts in favour of securing a safe future for our planet have already won world-wide respect.

We have always been attracted by the objective, interested approach by the group of six to problems of verification of agreements in the field of disarmament, above all on banning nuclear weapon tests. At present, on the eve of full-scale talks with the United States on limiting and ending nuclear testing, Soviet scientists are busy elaborating measures which would secure reliable control over compliance with future accords in this field. We know that this problem is also being studied by specialists from the six countries. Nothing prevents us from pooling efforts by our scientists along this direction. We are convinced that this practical cooperation

and joint experiments in the field of verification could bring closer the goal of comprehensive, effectively verifiable cessation of nuclear weapon tests. The Soviet scientists are prepared for such cooperation.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is ready for constructive cooperation with the participants in the six-state initiative also on a broader range of problems—in finding solutions to specific issues of arms limitation and disarmament or in the joint development of a comprehensive programme of practical actions by states in East and West, North and South in safeguarding security for all and in all spheres of international relations.

In conclusion I would like to thank once again the six leaders for their continued efforts in favour of real disarmament and consolidation of international security.

Pyadyshev Holds News Conference 27 Oct

'Summit Level' Signatures

LD271347 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—"We cannot agree with the evaluations made by a number of mass media of the West and containing certain share of optimism [Moscow TASS in English at 1558 GMT on October 27 transmits a correction to this item, changing "optimism" to "pessimism"] concerning the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Moscow," Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a briefing here today.

Having quoted the pronouncements of Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during the latest conversation in Moscow, he said: "Would not it be better, as has been done by the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States to describe the talks as 'substantive, resultative and very useful'?"

"There are no grounds to speak of a setback or of Moscow's ostensibly 'exceeding stakes', as a result of which the efforts to reach agreement already now in the limitation of medium- and shorter-range missiles and to determine an exact date for a meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States failed," the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry went on to say.

"The Moscow talks furthered the process which had been started in Geneva and had passed through Reykjavik. The process is a complex and laborious one. A brief time out has been taken now to think over the new ideas put forward by the Soviet leadership and to work out the issues which remain unsolved."

"We have no doubt that an agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles will be signed. Today we still cannot say exactly when that will be done but it is already clear that it will be prepared in the near future for signature at summit level, as had been agreed between the leaders of our two countries," Boris Pyadyshev emphasized.

PRAVDA Version on Talks

PM281101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Main Theme"]

[Text] The results of the talks in Moscow with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz continue to be at the center of the mass media's attention. They also provided the main theme of a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 27 October.

We are surprised that some foreign comments contain a certain share of pessimism [nemalaya dolya pessimizma] about the Moscow meeting's results. It is impossible to agree with such comments, B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, said when addressing Soviet and foreign journalists. An extract from the comments made by E.A. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz during their final conversation in Moscow was quoted.

"E.A. Shevardnadze: On the whole, we consider the results of your visit to Moscow to be substantive, productive, and very useful for Soviet-U.S. relations.

"G. Shultz: I would agree with you."

Is it not better to accept those words as an assessment of the talks rather than to engage in speculation, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed.

The Moscow talks continued the process which was begun in Geneva and proceeded via Reykjavik. It is a complex and laborious process. A short recess has now been taken to consider the new ideas put forward by the Soviet leadership and to work on the remaining unresolved questions.

Notes Vorontsov Gulf Tour

LD271405 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—The situation in the Persian Gulf over the past few days has become perceptibly more tense, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Ministry's Information Directorate, was speaking at a briefing.

He noted that the threat of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq gaining in scope was real as the United States, capitalizing on the tension to beef up its military and political presence in the region, was increasingly becoming involved in the conflict.

"It is obvious that the sharpness can only be blunted by political, diplomatic means," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman continued.

"An essential role is to be played in these efforts by the peace-making mission of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar towards fulfilling Security Council Resolution 598.

"In these conditions the Soviet leadership believes it expedient to take further steps to support the U.N. secretary-general's mission. Yuliy Vorontsov, a first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, is leaving Wednesday on a visit that will take him to Baghdad, Kuwait and Tehran," Pyadyshev said.

"The Soviet representative," he explained, "will hold intensive, businesslike, serious talks with representatives of the leaderships of Iraq, Kuwait and Iran, making accent on the need to tap every possibility to carry out Resolution 598."

"The issue of a Middle East settlement in a broad context will certainly feature in these talks. Yuliy Vorontsov's recent trip to Egypt, Syria and Jordan has revealed strong support in those countries for the idea of a Middle East settlement based on an international conference," Pyadyshev said.

Arab representatives, he continued, had said plainly that there was simply no other way to take. It had been possible to feel that the line of Israel as well as the United States in those matters, far from having any special sympathies, was, on the contrary, resented, Pyadyshev concluded.

OAU Efforts in Chad

LD271411 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—"The situation on the border between Chad and Libya remains disquieting", Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated at a briefing here today.

"Despite the cessation of military operations," he pointed out, "the danger of a new flare-up of hostility still remains. Such danger may sharply increase in the event of expansion of foreign intervention in the Chad-Libya conflict."

"Unfortunately", the spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs went on to say, "there are grounds for such concern. Reports on the continuous supply of arms

from the United States, including new types of weapons, to Chad do not slip our attention. We hold that under the present conditions of the fragile balance, it is very important to refrain from any steps, direct or indirect, which could lead to a further growth of tension in that part of Africa".

"The Soviet Union is calling on both sides directly involved in the conflict as well as on third countries to show maximum of responsibility and restraint. It is important that nothing that could hamper the OAU Special Committee's work to settle the Chad-Libya conflict should be allowed. The Soviet Union, for its part, fully supports the Special Committee's efforts," Boris Pyadyshev emphasized.

Pact Ministers to Meet

*LD271423 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT
27 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, leaves for Prague on Wednesday to attend a two-day session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee opening on October 29, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told a briefing here today.

Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, said that there were serious expectations in connection with the forthcoming Prague meeting that the ministers of the socialist countries will jointly contribute something new to the socialist community's effort to strengthen European and universal security.

"Shevardnadze will inform his counterparts about the course, content and results of the Moscow talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

We attach most serious importance to allied support for our practical policy on issues of limiting and reducing nuclear arms," said the Soviet spokesman.

Denies Arms Sales to Iran

*LD271429 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT
27 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—The Soviet Union has not sold and is not selling any types of its weapons to Iran, has not supplied either a single tank, a single aircraft nor a single missile to the Iranian state, a briefing was told here today by Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He answered a question in connection with the allegation in a British newspaper to the effect that the Soviet Union had agreed to supply some types of modern weapons to Iran.

Further on Treaty Terms

*LD271605 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1510 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS)—To date it is still impossible to say exactly when a Soviet-U.S. agreement on scrapping medium-and shorter-range missiles will be ready for signing at summit level, but it is clear that this will occur in the very near future, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Information Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry said today. In particular a guarantee of this is the Soviet constructive approach to resolving this problem. Here are some specific examples:

At the Moscow talks, the U.S. representatives drew up a series of 17 questions concerning the sphere of verification [kontrol]. We gave 17 answers, most of which the U.S. side accepted.

To continue, the United States is claiming that one of the difficulties of verification is the similarity between the Soviet "SS-20" medium-range missiles and the mobile "SS-25" intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Proceeding from this, the U.S. side raised the question of gaining access to "SS-25" deployment areas in order to establish whether there are any medium "SS-20's" [Sredniye 22-20] there, which would be subject to elimination under the agreement. We will not comment on the illogical nature [allogichnost] of such a demand, stressed Boris Pyadyshev. Nonetheless, we have presented cogent evidence of the fact that it is possible to establish the differences between these missiles using national technical means. The U.S. side was given representations of the two missiles, from which even nonspecialists can see clear differences.

The representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry informed the journalists that yesterday and today in Geneva, for the first time in history, the delegations had exchanged data on the numbers of their deployed and nondeployed medium-range means—launchers, missiles, and warheads—including those stocked in warehouses. Work in this area is proceeding extremely vigorously and productively, he said.

Pyadyshev Remarks on Talks, ABM Treaty Cited

*LD271746 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT
27 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—A TASS diplomatic correspondent reports:

The biggest number of questions at today's briefing at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry were about whether or not a Soviet-American summit meeting will be held. Journalists returned to that theme again and again, apparently realizing what a huge role this historic event would play in the process of disarmament.

USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said that the Soviet leadership's approach is that the next summit meeting should be concluded with tangible result, above all, on cardinal questions of nuclear disarmament. As to the agreement on the global elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, the situation is clear. The Soviet and the American sides are united in the opinion that the agreement will be ready for signing at the summit level within a very short period of time. But the Soviet Union would like to achieve at the summit meeting also tangible results in the area of strategic offensive arms with the strengthening of the ABM Treaty regime.

With taking into consideration the new Soviet compromise proposals for the limits to all the components of the strategic triad, it could be possible, losing no time, to conclude the work on reaching accord on the positions at the talks in Geneva and at other levels, to that at the meeting planned this year, in addition to signing the treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, to register an arrangement on key positions of the future agreements on strategic offensive arms and outer space which, in turn, could be signed during a reply visit of President of the United States Ronald Reagan to Moscow.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman recalled that in Mikhail Gorbachev's opinion six weeks would be enough to work out key positions on strategic offensive arms and measures for consolidating the ABM Treaty. Thus given mutual wish the summit meeting could be held before the end of this year.

Accord 'Close to Completion'

LD280958 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT
28 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS—By a TASS diplomatic correspondent.

The preparation of agreement on the global elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles is close to completion, which is clear evidence that the Moscow meeting has been an important contribution to develop the Soviet-American dialogue, Boris Pyadyshev, deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said today.

Speaking with the TASS diplomatic correspondent, he underscored that in the course of the Moscow talks the sides made reciprocal steps to meet each other half-way in order to formulate the most complex provisions of the future agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles, which remained unsettled.

The question of the elimination of American warheads to the West-German Pershing-1A missile has been ultimately closed. It has been placed on record that these warheads will be scrapped within the time-limits set in

the agreement on the elimination of all the warheads of the Soviet and American missiles by means of the same procedures which are envisaged for the other warheads.

The Americans, Boris Pyadyshev stressed, have agreed to set the term for the elimination of the medium-range missiles at three years, and 18 months for shorter-range missiles. The determination of the time was based on the compromise reached on the combined methods of elimination of missiles.

The Soviet side has come out with another important initiative that the agreement should already become effective. Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, proposed that from November a mutual moratorium be announced on all work in connection with the production, testing and deployment of medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

'Top Priority' on West's Reaction to Glasnost LD250300 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 24 Oct 87

[Text] [Kuznetsov] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Pavel Kuznetsov presenting "Top Priority," with Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov. On some of our previous programs we've discussed various aspects of glasnost and perestroika in this country, and the meaning of it, (the) meaning of this new wind of change at a time when we observe the 70th anniversary of the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. On today's program we'll take a look at some other aspects of glasnost, in particular the attitude to it to the West in general and the United States in particular. But, before we begin a our regular question-and-answer session, I'll start off with a brief summary of the results of the Moscow round of talks between Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who also had a 4 and 1/2-hour meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Having resolved the majority of the problems concerning medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, the sides have failed to set a date for a Soviet-American summit. Speaking at the news conference in Moscow, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said that while the American side had shown willingness to move ahead with deep cuts in strategic offensive arms, it has failed to demonstrate flexibility on SDI. Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out that when he was in Washington, it was agreed there that, apart from signing an INF accord, the two leaders would work out the guidelines leading to deep cuts in strategic offensive arms and at the same time lead to the strengthening of the 1972 ABM Treaty, in such a case there could be a return visit by the American President to the USSR in the first half of next year when a new accord could be reached. The Soviet foreign minister told the news conference that Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed ceilings on warheads in each of the three legs of the strategic triad. The numbers put forward by the Soviet leader are very close to those that

are favored by the United States, so the major obstacle now is the different attitude to the ABM Treaty shown by the Soviet Union and the United States. Eduard Shevardnadze summed up the news conference saying, however, there is no ground for pessimism and that President Reagan will receive a letter from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

And now back to glasnost and perestroika. There's been a growth of all kinds of unofficial and informal groups in Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, and other cities of late. Well, they deal with environmental protection, the restoration of historical landmarks, democracy, and so on. Do you see a chance for these groups to emerge somehow as a political alternative to the one-party system?

[Plekhanov] I don't foresee that possibility, although much depends on what the party, what the Communist Party, will do and how it will conduct itself, and how efficient its policies are going to be. I think that we have entered a period when we recognize that a socialist pluralist society is not only possible but desirable. In fact, pluralism is a condition, a normal condition for a highly developed, educated, and advanced society, because pluralism recognizes that there are different groups in the society and they need not be enemies of each other, that they can peacefully coexist pursuing their different interests.

[Kuznetsov] As long as that, that pluralism is not damaging the system.

[Plekhanov] That's right, right, right...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] Doesn't seek to undermine it...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] But that's the basis of any of pluralism. If you talk with the Americans about their pluralism they emphasize that there must be certain basic principles which all the groups share. The same applies to us, and we have a firm basis of socialist economy, or socialist order if you will, upon which we can build a very healthy and advanced pluralist society. If that is the case, there should be no need for another party because you know having a party means having an alternative vision of what the society should be like, and I think we in this society, we can very well do with one party which is broad-minded enough, forward-minded enough, and which can operate in a pluralistic society recognizing the diversity of peoples' interests...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting]...especially if the power flows not from...

[Plekhanov, interrupting]...that's right...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting]...top to bottom.

[Plekhanov] If power is widely distributed throughout the society, both territorially and socially at various levels, then the party becomes a guarantor of the pluralistic order.

[Kuznetsov] Do we have a clear vision of the future or are we now exploring some new possibilities for socialism to become a more attractive political system for others to follow?

[Plekhanov] I think we now have a clear vision, and I think that after the 2 years of the start of perestroika we have a set of ideas, and we have guide for action in all spheres of our society. Of course, we have a vision—I would call it a general vision—and that vision implies in the economy less bureaucratic, less centralized control in management of the economy, a more diverse system of ownership, a greater reliance on the market mechanism in the economic affairs. In politics, in the political sphere, it means greater democracy, putting power right in the hands of the people, reliance on self-government, more self-government. In fact, the ideal of socialism is not just government; it's self-government, people running their own affairs.

[Bogdanov] You're, I believe, you're missing one major...

[Plekhanov, interrupting] I haven't finished...

[Bogdanov, interrupting]...major element of perestroika. I agree with you that you have a big idea, but particulars of that idea might be changed by some other [words indistinct], but I believe the major thing is that the, in the center of all that is, a human being.

[Plekhanov] Oh yes, the human factor, the importance of the human factor.

[Bogdanov] That's, I believe, the general role, the beginning and the end of everything, if you like.

[Plekhanov] Perestroika; you're quite right this is the key element of things, that everything starts and ends with human beings, be it the economy or the political affairs, and the emphasis on the humanistic side of socialism, I think, carries a great potential for the spiritual revival of this society.

[Kuznetsov] Now we describe glasnost and perestroika as a purely domestic process but in a way it has a meaning for foreign countries. I'd like you to describe what's going on in Soviet-American relations now. What is the reaction to this new policy in the United States. I know there is no one way they react; no one comments, there are many comments.

[Bogdanov] These days I meet a lot of Americans, a lot of Europeans, and I believe that they have not a comprehensive picture of what they think but very, maybe very nearby picture of what they think. My impression is that

the feelings are still mixed. On one hand, you have a great interest; then, you have a division. This interest is different. You have—let's put it that way—you have right, center and left. I believe that you have the same division in the perception of what's going on in the Soviet Union as the academic division of views. [Kuznetsov attempts to interrupt] There may be shades of opinion.

[Kuznetsov] But basically there are two approaches.

[Bogdanov] Basically, Pavel, I believe it's too premature, too early to say what is the basic view. I believe that the other side is just in the state of making, building its consensus if you like, and it would be unnatural—I do not dramatize it—it would be unnatural to expect them to make their final conclusion after 3 years of perestroika. After so many years we were biased against each other that you cannot change all that within 1 day. But you have a basic problem, as we perceive it. You have a basic problem for America, and you have a basic problem for Western Europe: What kind of the Soviet Union they would like to deal with; is a new Soviet Union which may emerge a threat for the West, or it's just a benign thing.

[Kuznetsov] And basically that's what all horns are locked about, whether perestroika should be supported, or whether it's a good thing for the United States, or whether perestroika is something evil emerging in the Soviet Union that will increase its economic potential and then turn the Soviet Union into a more powerful country and then naturally a more powerful foe. That's what these two basic approaches are all about. Is this true, Professor Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Yes, that's the crux of the matter and [changes thought] but I think that no matter how the debates unfold, it will be very difficult to gather a majority, a respectable majority, even at the elite levels, or academic levels in the Western countries, including the United States, under the idea that perestroika is a dangerous thing and the United States should do everything possible to frustrate it. Because, you see, no matter how divided we are ideologically, we are all members of the human race, and there are certain basic principles which apply to every society.

And perestroika, against the background of those general human interests or principles, perestroika rates very well. Who can argue against greater democracy? Who can argue against self-government? Who can argue against reliance on the market forces, letting the producer decide what to produce and so on? The argument against, the warning argument, of those people who say in all perestroika is a danger, is rather convoluted, I would say. It's based on a mixture of the new realities which people observe in the Soviet Union and some

ingrained suspicions and prejudices against the Soviet Union. They say: Well, the Russians are doing this but they are doing this only to become more effective in their struggle against the West.

[Kuznetsov] Now is a...[changes thought] I have a sample of American point of view on perestroika. It was voiced by Mr (Richard Thomas) of Texas, where this gentleman is director of the Center for Strategic Technology, and he was here in Moscow, and I would like to play a segment of that tape to you and then I'd like you to comment on what you are to hear.

[Begin (Thomas) recording] The Soviet Union must become more competitive technologically, economically, culturally for a variety of reasons. If he wants to show through perestroika that the Soviet system can compete economically, technologically, fine. But we also remember one of Lenin's dictates was: You can be militarily strong only insofar as you are economically strong. I think it's interesting that one of the ethics in the development of Soviet military doctrine, one of the years that is described as being a turning point in the evolution of Soviet military doctrine, was 1929, the year of the first 5-year plan which was an economic development. And so there is seen a clear connection between economic development and military development. If the Soviet Union now sees a difference in the relationship between the U.S. and the USSR and now wants to move away from a military competition to a peaceful competition, a competition between your system and ours, fine, that's great. But if in fact this, this perestroika and the restructuring of the economy, turns out to be not really a restructuring but just simply a respite when the Soviets gather their strength out of which will spring renewed military capability, then that's not good. And that worries me, frankly, and quite honestly I don't see in these conversations, I don't see any policies, any pronouncements that serve to define that issue for me. I can't tell which way you're going, and until I do tell which way you're going, I'm going to be suspicious. [end recording]

[Kuznetsov] Well, Mr (Thomas) unfortunately met with people who could [as heard] define perestroika for him, and he left our country with a good deal of uncertainty. Perhaps we could clear things up, at least certain things that he...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Pavel, it is so much clear that I don't feel like arguing with Mr (Thomas). I know him personally. We talked a lot but unfortunately he never touched that question in conversations with me. First of all, what he's talking about it's not perestroika. It's something else which is not meant in this country. We don't mean to astonish somebody, we don't need to make an impression on somebody. We are doing that first of all for ourselves, restructuring our economy. And if he thinks that we are thinking of generalizing possible resources to gain military (?supremacy), then I'm sorry it's not perestroika; it's something else which would not be accepted by the Soviet people. It's meant for some

other things, and he forgets one factor when he compares twenties with now, a nuclear factor. You should not forget that. It's something else, and that's the factor which has changed the whole thinking. You cannot think in terms of big military battles or making an invasion against West or something or other. The nuclear factor is there. The nuclear factor makes all of us equal. We like it or dislike it; we are equals now.

[Kuznetsov] Have you anything to add about what Mr (?Thomas) has just said?

[Plekhanov] Well, I wonder how, having spent time in the Soviet Union discussing (?things) here with people, with knowledgeable people, how he could miss the Soviet proposals in foreign policy because one of the key elements of perestroika is a renewed interest in and emphasis on disarmament. We are offering a nuclear-free world. We are offering to do away with all nuclear weapons by the year 2000. We are offering not only that but a drastic reduction, in conventional arms, in fact reducing and restructuring the conventional armaments and armed forces of both East and West in such a manner that nobody, neither East nor West, would ever be able to wage an aggressive war, which means reducing the missiles and cutting the military muscle down to the very minimum necessary for guarding the borders. You know, absolute minimum. So this is extremely important in the scenario of perestroika and how Mr (?Thomas) chose to forget... [changes thought] I think that he has his own axes to grind. I'm sorry I have to question his sincerity, but I think that he is one of those people who are mustering all the arguments in favor of undermining East-West faith.

[Kuznetsov] As time is running out on us, I'd like to quote from a recent report by a bipartisan task force of 40 prominent Americans on the new Soviet policy. This group includes advisers to several Republican and Democratic presidential candidates, and this report shows that there are people in the States who would like this new Soviet policy of glasnost and perestroika to succeed. Thus, members of the group said they were convinced that what is going on in the Soviet Union is not a trick and that the United States and some other Western countries have failed to respond creatively to the opportunities offered by the new directions in Soviet policy. Well, it is up to the American side to decide whether to play ball with us or not. The new Soviet policy was not conceived to impress the West in the first place but to pull off the brakes from our economy, to get rid of stagnation, and propel socialism to a new level of development for the benefit of our people. And on this note, I'm Pavel Kuznetsov signing off till next week at the same time and on the same wavelength. Goodbye.

Socialist States Sponsor Arms Resolution
LD261802 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT
26 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 26 TASS—Delegations from Bulgaria, Belorussia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukraine and

Czechoslovakia in the U.N. General Assembly's first committee today sponsored a draft resolution on preventing an arms race in outer space.

The draft stressed the need for specific measures to keep arms out of space, primarily for a ban on space strike weapons.

The delegations from the socialist countries suggested once again setting up a special committee at the disarmament conference so that to start negotiations without delay for signing relevant agreements.

The document emphasized the desirability of Soviet-U.S. talks yielding early practical results in preventing an arms race in space and halting the arms race on earth.

Stand on Terrorism Reiterated at UN
LD240322 Moscow TASS in English 0003 GMT
24 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 23 TASS—The sixth committee (legal matters) of the U.N. General Assembly condemned international terrorism in all forms and manifestations.

Delegates from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Syria, Sri Lanka and other countries said that terrorism entailed destabilization of the international situation, created new seats of tensions and provoked conflicts.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly voiced its readiness to cooperate with other countries to put an end to international terrorism, the USSR delegate said.

He said "We regard effective measures to prevent this phenomenon as a component part of the foundations of an all-embracing system for international security".

UN Discussion on Space-Based Arms Reviewed
LD241007 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT
24 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 24 TASS—TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshov reports:

The need for general security and disarmament dictates decisive action to make certain that outer space will continue to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, delegates to the General Assembly have been stressing in its first committee as they have carried on debates on policy and security issues, including disarmament.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Stefan Murin said Friday that the universal recognition of the inadmissibility of nuclear war and support for a concept for a nuclear-free and non-violent world were furnishing the basis for united efforts towards disarmament.

He said socialist nations believed that nuclear disarmament could be effected over just ten years, starting with drastic, 50-percent cuts in the nuclear armories of the USSR and the United States.

But once nuclear weapons were on their way out, it was crucial to provide firm guarantees against anybody gaining military superiority through space, Murin emphasized.

Harald Rose of the German Democratic Republic, for his part, pointed to a close connection between peace on earth and peace in orbit as a reality of the nuclear and space age.

The more distinct prospects are for radical steps to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth, the more obvious it becomes how dangerous and reckless plans to deploy arms in space are.

'Ali Sunni al-Muntasir of Libya said weapons in space would pose an obstacle to disarmament, while Venezuelan representative Adolfo Taylhardat said observing the ABM Treaty meticulously would be a guarantee against the orbiting of space arms.

"The 'star peace or Star Wars' dilemma can safely be mentioned among the rare situations where the truth is unequivocal: the placing of weapons in space will inexorably generate greater mutual mistrust, increase unpredictability, fuel the arms race and make the world even more vulnerable," said L. Maximov, Belorussia's ambassador to the United Nations.

He stressed the substantial and important role of unfailing compliance with the ABM Treaty in efforts to keep space peaceful and open to broad-based collaborative activities towards its exploration and development in the interests of all mankind.

Making the treaty viable was a cause for all humanity since, first, peaceful international cooperation in space would simply fizzle out if the door was opened to an arms race there and, second, demolishing the treaty would mean ruining the foundation for meaningful cuts in strategic offensive arms, Maximov said.

So far, the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) has been defended at the current General Assembly session by only one delegate — David Emery of the United States. He said attempts to "constrain" SDI were "unacceptable" to his country.

United States & Canada

Gerasimov: Gorbachev Drafting Letter to Reagan *LD272103 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish* 2030 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Administration of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, says the communiques issued in connection with state visits are necessary. Such communiques confirm what is generally known, and that is why they are necessary, said Gerasimov in Helsinki today. The question came up when Gerasimov was questioned by journalists at a seminar organized by the journalists' Peace Committee in Helsinki. President Mauno Koivisto said on Sunday that communiques could perhaps be abandoned between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Gerasimov also said today that the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on the elimination of medium-range missiles will be completed within 3 to 4 weeks. Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev is now drafting a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan explaining Soviet views on a medium-range missile treaty and on how to proceed in the talks, Gerasimov said.

Shevardnadze Meets With Matlock, Solomon *LD271708 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT* 27 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Richard Solomon, director of the policy planning staff of the U.S. Department of State who is in the Soviet Union for consultations at its Foreign Ministry.

The meeting touched on the issues of long-term Soviet-American relations, long-term prospects for their development, and some pressing international problems.

The U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Jack Matlock, attended the meeting.

Shevardnadze To Visit U.S. 'This Week' *LD281041 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT* 28 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS—A TASS diplomatic correspondent reported:

It has become known within diplomatic circles in Moscow that the Soviet foreign minister, in keeping with an understanding reached with the American side, will pay a working visit to Washington later this week to continue talks with the U.S. President and the secretary of state on key issues of Soviet-American relations.

The TASS diplomatic correspondent asked an official spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate whether these reports had any ground.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman replied that active consultations with Soviet allies and contacts with the American side were under way now.

"Corresponding information will probably be released on this issue by the day's end," he added.

Addressing a press conference on the completion of two days of Soviet-American talks in Moscow, Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, emphasized that the Soviet side's view was that the Moscow discussions were useful and that they brought result. The Soviet side did not rule out future contacts at various levels.

Belogonov Comments on Shultz Moscow Talks *LD271802 Moscow TASS International Service* in Russian 1710 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] New York, 27 Oct (TASS)—The USSR delegation at the 42d UN General Assembly has informed its participants about the outcome of the nuclear disarmament talks held during the U.S. secretary of state's visit to Moscow on 22-23 October.

On the whole, the atmosphere of the discussions was constructive and business-like, and the discussions themselves were useful and, in a number of important directions, productive, said A.M. Belogonov, the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, in the General Assembly's First Committee today. During a meeting with the secretary of state, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, confirmed the Soviet position according to which a subsequent summit meeting should end in weighty results. In the view of the Soviet Union, not only the signing of a treaty on medium and shorter-range missiles but also definition of key provisions of agreements on strategic offensive weapons and preservation of the ABM Treaty could constitute such results. These agreements could subsequently be signed during a return visit by President R. Reagan to the Soviet Union.

The process of talks is preceeding more quickly than ever. The talks in Moscow have given a new impetus to the movement that started in Geneva and sharply accelerated in Reykjavik. Agreement on the basic issues relating to a treaty on medium and shorter-range missiles has been virtually completed, and a bridgehead has been created for bringing together the positions on the cardinal problem of reducing strategic offensive armaments. Although a date for the next summit meeting has not yet finally been agreed upon, the possibility of holding it this year remains. The world is expecting a lot from the third meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States, and is counting on the first agreement on nuclear

weapons to begin the deeper and more substantial process of removing the universal nuclear danger. It is also from these positions that the Soviet leadership is approaching the assessment of the significance of a forthcoming meeting with the U.S. President.

Arbatov Interviewed on Summit Talks

*OW271337 Tokyo NHK General Television Network
in Japanese 1214 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[From "News Center 9" program — interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Kobayashi in Moscow; date not indicated—recorded; interview conducted in Russian with Japanese translations provided in subtitles; following is from the Russian]

[Text] [Kobayashi] Why did the USSR tie the question of medium range missiles to SDI?

[Arbatov] I say that we are ready to sign the agreement. It is not the agreement that is in question. As soon as the technical details are solved, we will be ready to sign it. At any given moment, without awaiting the solution to any other question. This is an entirely different question. The question that is arising now deals with the summit. Can Gorbachev attend the summit without some breakthrough on the question of strategic arms and the ABM Treaty? This has nothing to do with the medium-range missile agreement. On this, only details remain—questions on verifications, and several others—but these, in the estimate of Comrade Shevardnadze—will take about three weeks. After this, it will be ready for signing. We make no further conditions regarding this. It is not related to the ABM Treaty or anything else. It is an important first step. But note that it is only the first step. Here we do have definite differences in attitudes about which I have written in a September issue of *Pravda*, shortly before the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting.

You know, one gets the impression that the Americans are only interested in the summit, so that it would look good on television, so that the President looks good. However, we are not seeking a show. We are looking at the crux of the matter. The Americans have much to think about. The meeting in Moscow provided much food for thought. The meeting was worthwhile, interesting, and important, and in my opinion it should have convinced the Americans of the following: that their previous position, their stand for breaking the ABM Treaty will not lead to anything. It will not lead to an agreement with us.

[Kobayashi] Everyone was waiting for a definite summit date.

[Arbatov] President Reagan expected it more than anyone else. The Americans did well to spread this around the world—that ostensibly only this was what they were

waiting for. We say, let's go ahead. We can make arrangements for tomorrow if necessary. But let us agree on the points. What will be the program, the agenda of this meeting? We did not cancel the meeting. If the U.S. side will take this seriously, then the summit is possible even this year.

[Kobayashi] Are you waiting for the next President?

[Arbatov] No. I think that what has transpired in Moscow shows that we would like to solve these questions with the present President. Gorbachev's intention is to sign the medium-range missiles agreement this year, to agree this year on a framework for an agreement on strategic arms and adherence to the ABM Treaty so that next year another agreement could be signed with Reagan.

Zholkver: U.S. 'Hypocritical' Over Summit

*LD272208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[Text] The Pentagon has officially announced that a new series of tests of the U.S. air-launched cruise missiles are beginning today over northern areas of Canada. Here is a "Latest News" commentary. At the microphone is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zolkver] The Pentagon's announcement is noteworthy in my view for two circumstances. Firstly, the announcement does not conceal the fact that the Canadian north has been chosen as the test site because its contours are reminiscent of the northern areas of the USSR. So the aim of this action is quite obvious. Secondly, no less odious is the time chosen for the missile tests. Everyone knows that the Soviet-U.S. talks on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles have now entered their concluding phase. During the recent talks at Moscow with Secretary of State Shultz, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put forward a new proposal on reducing strategic offensive weapons, including air-launched cruise missiles. How does the United States answer this? With missile tests in an area reminiscent of the territory of our country?

Not only that—there was an official announcement recently about the forthcoming deployment of new squadrons of U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands and England.

At the same time in the FRG, where over 100 U.S. Pershings are located, they have begun to be removed from one end of the country to the other. I am not even saying that such missile maneuvers, which involve about 1,500 special vehicles, are fraught with dangerous accidents which have occurred more than once in the FRG. Besides that, are such maneuvers really not a deliberate demonstration staged at the very moment when the talks on the elimination of these Pershings are coming to an end?

Last but not least, can it really be overlooked that recently Pentagon boss Weinberger has demonstratively announced the beginning of new developments and tests in space weapons? Now even U.S. scientists and politicians are themselves pointing to the fact that it is indeed the Star Wars program which is the chief obstacle on the path to disarmament.

After all this, the statements ringing out now from Washington that say they are disappointed with the lack of an accord on a new Soviet-U.S. summit meeting cannot but be seen as hypocritical at least.

If there is something that is indeed disappointing, it is the actions of those forces in Washington which are—as we can see—trying to continue, and even stiffen the pace of the nuclear missiles arms race.

Reagan's Commitment to SDI Cited, Examined
LD272016 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 27 TASS—In an interview to a number of West European television networks, President of the United States reiterated the administration's intention to speed up the implementation of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative". He said, specifically, that he will not allow the "Star Wars" programme to become a bargaining chip in the Soviet-American arms control negotiations.

According to *The Washington Post*, Reagan at his news conference "spoke of Star Wars in terms that said unmistakably that he is an obdurate about the system as he was four years ago when he first announced it. Neither scientific scepticism nor suffocating deficits have altered his view by a whit". Cutting back on SDI is unacceptable to him, the newspaper writes.

The Washington Post emphasises the White House is determined to deploy the space-based ABM as soon as possible and as a result is quickly losing time for reaching agreement on strategic arms.

The administration's dangerous designs for the militarisation of outer space cause profound concern of the public, of many politicians. The Pentagon views the space as the main theatre of operations, Congressman George Brown writes in the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*.

Analysing the impact of the U.S. space militarisation programme on international relations, Brown emphasises that there will be no victor in the dangerous and extremely costly arms race in outer space, that it might be the cause of the crisis, might lead to nuclear war. Brown holds that in order to prevent such dangerous developments it is necessary to spread the arms control to outer space, to strengthen the ABM Treaty.

Shultz Notes 'Headway' Made in Moscow Talks
LD272019 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 27 TASS—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said that at recent Soviet-American talks in Moscow the two sides "made quite a lot of headway on many issues" and "so, overall it was pretty good."

Speaking in an interview with PBS television, he said that applied first of all to discussions on an agreement for eliminating intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, which "seems to be on its way to completion".

"In the area of strategic arms, we exchanged some ideas that, I think, could very well lead both of us to believe that we could find a deal there," Shultz continued.

But he made it clear that the Washington administration is not going to give up "Star Wars".

Bogdanov Comments on Talks, Prospects
AU251559 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET
in Hungarian 22 Oct 87 p 2

[Interview with Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the Academy of Sciences, by foreign policy columnist Jozsef Martin and Moscow correspondent Gabor Lambert: "The Road Toward the Summit"—date and place not given]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's 2-day talks in Moscow which begin today were preceded by delimited expectations. The foreign ministers of the two big powers set out the balance themselves at their meeting in Washington: In Moscow, they should work out all the details of the agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, as well as the time and place of the summit meeting where Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan can sign this agreement. Our foreign political columnist Jozsef Martin and Moscow correspondent Gabor Lambert interviewed Radomir Bogdanov on the road leading toward this disarmament document that can be called, without exaggeration, historic, and on the further possibilities of the dialogue between the two big powers.

[Martin, Lambert] If we look back a bit, we can see that the Soviet and U.S. negotiating positions are characterized by flexible military policy positions. What renouncements and compromises led to this "summit proximity"?

[Bogdanov] The fundamental characteristic of today's Soviet foreign policy is the new mentality, and the search for rational compromises is one essential component of this new mentality. The content of this new mentality is the following: Both sides should gain something from the bargain and the one making the compromise should not

suffer unilateral losses. The roots of the Washington agreement—in which the spreading of this new mentality was already perceptible—go back to the Geneva summit. It was fundamentally agreed there that there can be no winners in a nuclear war and thus, such a war should be avoided by all means. The step forward achieved in Reykjavik could be based on this agreement, and the Reykjavik summit did not lead to a breakthrough only because, due to various considerations, the U.S. side was still not ready for rational compromises on its Star War plans. We answered this with gradual concessions. We gave up our demand to take into consideration the independent British and French nuclear force, we opened up the Reykjavik package, and separated the intermediate ones. [sentence as published] In making this decision, we took two things into consideration: the international public mood and the demands and appeals made by West European politicians and peace movements. Then, by taking into consideration the positions of Asian countries, we accepted the zero option. This is already organically connected to our new Far East policy declared in Vladivostok. Finally, in order to facilitate the verification on the elimination of missiles, we accepted also the global double-zero option. As for the concessions, you should not forget that only the Soviet Union possesses, for example, extended range tactical-operational missiles and, nevertheless, these were included in the draft agreement which is now being formulated.

[Martin, Lambert] What was the contribution of the other side to the agreement in principle?

[Bogdanov] The agreement required, of course, a proper share of compromises also from our partner. Without a determined readiness for cooperation and the practical proof of the existence of a rational way of thinking we could have not made progress. Finally, I would remind you of the fact that, in Washington, Shevardnadze expressed his thanks to Shultz and to other members of the U.S. Administration for their contribution to the agreement in principle. But, in my opinion, the Soviet Union, no doubt, made more concessions, and we would accept the elimination of a considerably greater number of missiles and warheads if the agreement finally comes into effect. However, one should be aware of the fact that we are starting from the premises that, by this, we do not cause any security damage either to the Soviet Union or to our Warsaw Pact allies.

[Martin, Lambert] Does that also mean that the political significance of the double-zero option is greater than its military one?

[Bogdanov] Look, these two concepts are organically interwoven nowadays and it is impossible to evaluate them separately and draw a dividing line between them. Therefore, I would approach the question differently: Since it is impossible to solve the military problems merely by technical and technological means, the political direction has priority. It is possible to analyze the issues of security only through the prism of politics. But,

if, for example, the Pershing-2 missiles deployed in the FRG—missiles of considerable precision and which can reach Moscow in 8-12 minutes—disappeared from the arsenal, this would have considerable military importance. The fact that it is not only possible to limit the stockpiling of arms but also to reverse this accumulation could lead to a qualitative breakthrough in the way of thinking. This would be a perfect reference to the fact that disarmament is not a fantasy but a political reality. The way could be open to other agreements too, because we should not forget that this agreement should be only the first step leading to the elimination of other types of arms too. In addition, mutual confidence, which is the fundamental element of international relations, will considerably increase. Both sides will become much more open—the measures of verification make this inevitable.

[Martin, Lambert] Many people see the determining characteristic of the agreement in preparation precisely in this verification....

[Bogdanov] Yes, for decades, we have been only circling the issue of verification but we did not come closer to it. Such measures without precedent, like on-site verification or verification on demand—that cannot be refused—are not merely technical details but factors of essential confidence. These factors represent a tremendous mental breakthrough.

[Martin, Lambert] In spite of this, there are also people who start from the premises that the arms included in the double-zero option make up only about 3% of the nuclear arsenal. The question following from this: Are the outlines of a compromise emerging also in the area of strategic arms stocks?

[Bogdanov] As you know, the Soviet Union is ready to reduce the so-called strategic triad by 50% if the United States does not go beyond the framework of the missile defense agreement. Our approach is very flexible because we are ready to agree on the concrete means that cannot be deployed in space and we regard the experiments carried out on earth as fully permissible. All these constitute a wide basis on which we can negotiate and arrive at an agreement. But, for the time being, the situation is as follows: We are ready to reduce our strategic missiles and the Americans are ready to accept our readiness, but they do not show any compromise on the SDI program. This is a considerably unilateral position. But, if a decision on fully complying with the missile defense agreement for a period of 10 years does not become ripe, all our efforts made so far will seem to have been made in vain. If the amount of strategic arms remains at its present level, we will be hardly be able to make progress in the area of chemical warfare as well as in that of conventional weapons.

[Martin, Lambert] What about the other areas?

[Bogdanov] I must say that there are practically no aspects of the international life in which we are not ready to cooperate. There are, of course, three or four issues of major importance: halting the arms race, regional issues, humanitarian problems, or the subject of cultural cooperation. Unfortunately, however, we have succeeded in advancing in only one area so far, albeit a determining one: halting the nuclear arms race. A double missile agreement would create good conditions also for the establishment of other closer contacts too.

[Martin, Lambert] How could a deliberate formation of the psychological factor, the elimination of prejudices about the other country, facilitate all this?

[Bogdanov] It is true that both countries have the problem of a "negative image", but, in my opinion, there are considerable differences. There is less prejudice in the Soviet Union concerning the American people; it is, however, a political peculiarity of the United States that it needs enemies. This is a general problem and, without solving it, it is impossible to attain a real improvement in relations. There are attempts to disperse prejudices also on the other side, but these are still only timid attempts and include only a narrow intellectual circle. The further development of these attempts is probably directed not by the Republicans or the Democrats but by the prevailing political interest; if some sort of electoral advantage can be drawn, for example, from presenting a realistic image about the Soviet Union, then both the Republicans and the Democrats will make use of this. Before March, however, it is too early to forecast the ultimate direction of the election campaign, and the extent to which forces that regard the double-zero agreement as a tragedy will accelerate their activity and will then try to avoid ratification of the agreement. Once the election campaign is under way, who knows what slogans will emerge. The real struggle for the practical disarmament agreement is just beginning.

13th Escorted Tanker Group Sails for Kuwait
LD261943 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT
26 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 26 TASS—A Kuwaiti tanker flying the American flag, the 280,000 ton *Middleton*, sailed out of Port Dubayy in the United Arab Emirates today under the escort of a U.S. frigate and sailed for Kuwait, it was announced by a Pentagon spokesman.

This is already the thirteenth convoy with the participation of American naval ships since the United States started in July operations to escort Kuwaiti tankers flying the American flag in the Persian Gulf.

The beginning of the operation to escort this tanker was not accompanied by any unusual activity at sea or in the air, it was reported by the command of the American forces in the Persian Gulf. No mines were spotted in the surrounding waters.

Reagan Signs Order for Embargo on Iran
LD262351 Moscow TASS in English 2340 GMT
26 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 27 TASS—U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed an executive order on Monday banning imports of Iranian goods, oil in the first place. In a statement, published by the White House, the President said that he also ordered actions necessary to introduce a ban on the export to Iran of 14 "broad categories of U.S. products" with potential military uses.

These actions were motivated by Iran's continued "bellicose behavior" in the Persian Gulf.

Blinov Derides Senate 'Legislative Fever'
PM241313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 5

["Rejoinder" by own correspondent A. Blinov: "Twenty Years and 6 Minutes"]

[Text] Washington—There has been another outbreak of legislative fever on Capitol Hill in Washington.

One is struck by the abundance of amendments submitted by congressmen. Many of them, frankly, were adopted without serious thought and sometimes contrary to common sense and international commitments, the observance of which, according to the Constitution, the Senate is supposed to vigilantly watch over.

It took the Senate only 4 days to adopt 86 amendments related to international affairs and U.S. foreign policy commitments. The congressional diarists estimated that it took the senators 35 minutes to adopt an amendment on closing the PLO office at the United Nations. Even the U.S. foreign policy department—the State Department—admits that it is a violation of the agreement between the United States and the United Nations on the location of the UN Secretariat in the United States.

It took 22 minutes to adopt an amendment linking PRC trade to the fulfillment of strange conditions affecting sovereign questions of PRC foreign policy.

In a matter of 10 minutes an amendment was approved restricting the movements of diplomats from the East European socialist countries and Cuba on the territory of the United States. U.S. diplomats enjoy complete freedom of movement in these countries.

Finally, the senators spent 6 minutes on an amendment canceling the agreement on the construction of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The reason for this is that Republican Senator S. Symms of Idaho, the author of the amendment, did not like the fact that the USSR Embassy which has already been built in Washington is on high ground—Soviet diplomats will allegedly monitor the activity of U.S. organs of power from there. The location, as the senator

should know, was suggested by the U.S. side. The agreements were concluded in 1969 and 1972 and there were several years of negotiations over the signing of them. The State Department admits that the breaking of the agreements will set the solution of questions concerning the new embassy buildings back at least 20 years and will be a serious obstacle to the activities of both diplomatic missions to maintain foreign policy and other links between the two countries.

In their haste to rubber-stamp amendment after amendment, the legislators have "forgotten" the provisions of the U.S. Constitution, which gives international treaty commitments priority over U.S. domestic law. They also forgot that agreements signed by the United States do not consist of one-sided benefits for other countries. They also contain provisions the United States itself has a stake in. The U.S. legislators surely do not expect the U.S. partners in the agreements to unilaterally observe them while the U.S. side abandons the commitments it has made?

The resolutions and amendments adopted by the Senate do not have the force of law yet; they must go through the conference procedure. Then they will go to the President for his signature. The President has the right of veto. This procedure for adopting and approving legislation was devised by the authors of the U.S. Constitution for a purpose: It allows for further consideration of all the pros and cons of the proposed legislation on the scales of reason and reflection on the possible consequences.

Senate Condemnation Linked to SDI Support
PM251413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Rozhkov article: "'Star Wars' Fabrications: What Really Lies behind a U.S. Senate Resolution"]

[Text] The inertia of old anti-Soviet thinking among those opposed to any relaxation of international tension in the United States is considerable. They balk at virtually nothing to thwart or make the greatest possible difficulty for any change for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations. That was the case in 1960, when Gary Powers' spying mission thwarted the U.S. President's visit to our country, and also quite recently when, at the end of 1986, attempts were made to poison the atmosphere on the eve of Reykjavik by provocatively making a fuss over the case of the U.S. journalist Daniloff. The list could go on.

U.S. hawks are now seeking to use the same "scenario" at a time when an accord in principle on eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium- and shorter-range missiles has been achieved and the preconditions exist for a general improvement of USSR-U.S. affairs. This time it is the recent Soviet missile launches in the Pacific that have been chosen as grounds for complicating Soviet-U.S. relations.

No conjecture is too much for Senator Wallop in his public speeches: The Soviet Union is violating its treaty obligations and obstructing the use of U.S. national technical means of verification during observation of USSR military activity; "the crews of Western aircraft are being blinded by Soviet laser devices"; the USSR by its missile launches "is encroaching on U.S. sovereignty" and all but taking a step "toward increasing the risk of nuclear war..."

Even Pentagon representatives have been forced to "cool down" the legislator's overheated imagination. In particular, the Pentagon has had to rebut the senator's allegation that "several Soviet dummy warheads fell into the Pacific 160 km from Hawaii." After all, the data obtained by U.S. national technical means of verification irrefutably shows that the distance from Hawaii was 950 km.

Anyway, the real facts completely undermine these fabrications.

The launching of missile delivery vehicles in the Pacific on 30 September and 1 October 1987 was carried out in strict accordance with the universally acknowledged norms of international law, which do not forbid such tests. They were carried out exclusively in neutral international waters and along a trajectory which did not cross Hawaiian air space.

Here the Soviet Union was strictly guided by the provisions of the Agreement on Measures To Reduce the Risk of Outbreak of Nuclear War Between the Soviet Union and the United States, Article 4 of which reads as follows: "Each party undertakes to notify the other Party in advance of any planned missile launches if such launches will extend beyond its national territory in the direction of the other Party." The U.S. side was given such notification by the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels on 26 September.

TASS also informed other states in good time about the missile launches in the Pacific and the intended drop area for the dummy warheads. It was stressed at the same time that, on safety grounds, the USSR Government was asking the governments of countries using sea and air lanes in the Pacific to instruct appropriate bodies so that ships and aircraft were not in the area or the airspace above it.

The United States raised no objections at all at that time. Nor had it done so in the past regarding the launch of Soviet missile delivery vehicles in the Pacific. Thus, the appropriate U.S. organs assumed full responsibility for the safety of any ships or aircraft that were deliberately in the aforementioned areas or air space.

But now the Senate has now ignored these facts and toed the ultraright-wing line, adopting a resolution "condemning" the Soviet Union.

It is not difficult to understand the real reasons for this decision. It is no accident that the protest links the pretext—the launching of Soviet missiles—with a quite real demand that the president accelerate the SDI program. That is what is at the bottom of it: It is not the launching of Soviet missiles or the safety of the crews of U.S. reconnaissance planes that worry the hawks but the fate of the "Star Wars" program—that main obstacle to nuclear disarmament and corresponding Soviet-U.S. accords.

This is the real reason behind the anti-Soviet campaign launched in the United States. One cannot but recall here President Eisenhower's words: "When I was a boy we used to put blinders on our horses so that were not frightened by crows, shadows, and rabbits. But now people are deliberately putting blinders on themselves..." Some people in the United States would manifestly like to put anti-Soviet blinders on the whole American people and put an end to the growing sympathy for and interest in our country and increasing support for proposals to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. Such political methods really should remain in the past, because they are not in the American people's own interests.

MILITARY SPACE Cited on Laser Tests

LD252305 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT
25 Oct 87

[Text] Washington October 25 TASS—The Strategic Defence Initiative implementation organisation plans to conduct a whole series of tests in near-terrestrial space in the next two years, which are directly linked with the development of space-based lasers. The bulletin *Military Space* which is close the military-industrial quarters reports some of the details of these tests

One of the tests code-named Spear-1 will be carried out, according to the bulletin, as early as in the next few months. The experiment "Spear-2" to test a system to power future weapons is planned for the second quarter of 1989. A test code-named Bear, one of whose purpose is to evaluate the characteristics of a laser beam travel near a space object, will be conducted in the upper layers of the atmosphere in the spring and autumn of 1989.

The bulletin describes as the most sophisticated of this series of tests an experiment involving the use of a particle beam weapon, which is scheduled for early 1990s. The beam's impact on electronic components as well as the beam's parameters, including in travelling through the upper layers of the atmosphere, will be tested during the experiment, the *Military Space* writes.

More on Parliamentary Delegation in Canada

Visit to Alberta Province

LD231410 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT
23 Oct 87

[Text] Calgary October 23 TASS—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia Yefrem Sokolov met on Thursday with speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta Province D. Carter. During that meeting, satisfaction was expressed with the development of relations between the USSR and Canada. Active role of the Alberta Province in the expansion and consolidation of those relations was noted particularly. The delegation was also received by Mayor of Calgary Ralph Klein. He told the guests about the city and the preparation for the 1988 Winter Olympics to be held in February. The Soviet parliamentarians inspected the facilities of the Olympic sports complex.

The members of the delegation visited the Canadian foremost company which is fruitfully cooperating with Soviet organizations in joint construction of the Yamal land rover, the biggest cross-country vehicle in the world. On the same day the delegation arrived in Montreal.

Trip Ends, Recapped

LD241318 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT
24 Oct 87

[Text] Montreal October 24 TASS—A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Yefrem Sokolov, a member of its Presidium and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, has ended an official visit to Canada.

It took place at the invitation of the Federal Parliament of this country. The Soviet MPs visited Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Calgary.

They were received by Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and had meetings with the leaders of the Federal Parliament, members of the Canadian government, parliamentarians, prominent politicians and public figures, the speakers and members of the legislative assemblies of Canadian provinces, businessmen and newsmen.

The participants in these meetings stressed their common desire to continue developing relations between Soviet and Canadian MPs.

Lively discussions were held on ways of defusing the nuclear threat. The Soviet delegation called attention to the initiatives made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Mursk. During the debates stress was made on the need for early accords to constrain the arms race.

The Soviet and Canadian parliamentarians declared their readiness to help a dynamic and all-round development of relations between their countries.

Return to Moscow Noted

LD241323 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT
24 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS—A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Yefrem Sokolov, member of its Presidium and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, returned to Moscow today after paying an official visit to Canada at the invitation of the latter's Federal Parliament.

The delegation was welcomed back at the airport by Georgiy Tarazevich, a vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

The welcoming party included Vernon Turner, Canadian ambassador to the USSR.

China

PRAVDA Describes Road to CPC Congress

PM271533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[B. Barakhta, A. Krushinskiy 23 October dispatch under the rubric "PRAVDA Special Correspondents Report From Beijing": "Autumn of Great Hopes"]

[Text] As far as the people of Beijing are concerned, the best time of year in the PRC capital is autumn. The stifling heat of summer is behind them, but the icy cold winds carrying fine sand from the Gobi Desert are not yet upon them. October is very pleasant with its gentle weather and warm, serene days. The usual workday rhythm prevails on the streets of this city with millions of inhabitants.

The PRC is working toward the 13th CPC Congress in a businesslike frame of mind, with no window-dressing or loud, triumphant reports. The country's most important problems have to be seriously discussed, ways to resolve them have to be mapped out, and the course for continuing the reforms has to be decided. It is clear from official documents in the Chinese press that there are still clashes of opinion and hidebound attitudes to the transformations.

There is no doubt that the congress will be an important event in the country's sociopolitical life. The leading role of the CPC, which is guiding the working people along the path of socialism, is evident. At their forum, the Chinese Communists will have to discuss the topical issues of accelerating and intensifying comprehensive reforms, including reform of the political structure; the new CPC Central Committee, the elections to which will be held in line with the policy of rejuvenating cadres, will then have to resolve the tasks set by the 13th CPC Congress.

The recent 7th Plenum of the CPC Central Committee, 12th convocation, discussed and approved in principle the general ideas of accelerating the reforms and reforming the political structure and decided to incorporate all these points in the CPC Central Committee report to the congress.

The majority of the delegates are already in Beijing. They have come from all four corners of the PRC. A total of 1,936 delegates representing the 46 million-strong CPC have been elected to the congress by secret ballot.

The delegates have visited labor collectives, enterprises, and villages. The newspaper *Renmin Ribao* notes that the CPC course aimed at all-around reforms and their acceleration has the support of party members and nonparty people at grassroots level. The transformations have produced real results: Virtually everyone can feel their beneficial effect. It is therefore all the more important to eliminate present shortcomings, be aware of the prospects, and secure the people's confidence on our socialist path into the 21st century. All the delegates have conveyed the following mandate to the 13th congress: "This congress must be a congress of restructuring and stimulate and intensify the progress of the reforms in the country."

Attention to the 13th CPC Congress is not only greatly in evidence in China itself, but also outside the country. We have just heard that more than 400 foreign correspondents representing leading information agencies, newspapers, and television companies from all over the world are already accredited at the press center. "It is good to have *Pravda* special correspondents at our forum!" was the welcome given to us by employees at the small, comfortable Hueiqiao Hotel. Incidentally, this forum will be the first to be covered by *Pravda* since the Eighth CPC Congress held 31 years ago.

Beijing has changed beyond recognition in the last few years. New development areas and a large number of modern, beautiful buildings have sprung up and the life of the working people has visibly improved. These changes, the CPC leadership believes, require the continuation of the course advanced 9 years ago at the 3d Plenum of the CPC Central Committee, 2d convocation (1978).

The 13th CPC Congress will start work on 25 October.

Proceedings at Congress

LD271433 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 27 TASS—By TASS correspondents Grigoriy Arslanov and Vyacheslav Tomilin:

The discussions at the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which is continuing in session in the Chinese capital, are centering on the topical problems of China today. The delegates to the party forum are

studying in detail and analyzing the report of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, discussing the complex processes taking place in the country in recent years. Special attention in the discussions, as was in the report, is devoted to the economic reform, the far-reaching reconstruction in all fields of the country's social life.

The speakers in the debate stress the great significance of the provision of the report that China is at the initial stage of building socialism. This conclusion, the speakers point out, is a theoretical substantiation for the strategy of national economic development.

Today a meeting of the Presidium of the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was held. The meeting chaired by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the party Central Committee, heard the proposals from the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee of the 12th convocation on a number of documents tabled at the congress. The Presidium has endorsed the list of candidates to run for the party Central Committee and the Central Commission of the party for a check on discipline. Decisions have also been adopted on the procedure of elections to these central party bodies to be held by secret ballot. On the list of candidates there will be more names than the actual number of members of the party Central Committee and of the Commission to be elected.

Zhao Reports to Congress

PM271617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents report:
"The 13th CPC Congress Has Begun Work"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Oct—The scene is the Great Hall of the People. Above the presidium is a harmonious row of scarlet banners and golden hammers and sickles. As the participants in the 13th CPC Congress, guests, and accredited Chinese and foreign journalists take their places, two large electronic boards at the sides of the platform provide continuous information on the registration of delegates. At 0900 hours Beijing time, the counting stops at the number 1,953. The working presidium takes its place. To the audience's applause Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, declares the congress open.

The solemn strains of the Internationale, the party's anthem, ring out, performed by a military brass band. Those present honor with a minute's silence the memory of Mao Zedong, Chou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, and other Chinese revolutionaries of the older generation.

The congress begins work. Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, took the floor to deliver the CPC Central Committee report "Forward Along the Road of Socialism With Specific Chinese Features."

Our congress, the keynote speaker noted, is meeting at a portentous time for the PRC. China's appearance has changed profoundly in the 9 years since the reforms began and a start has been made on resolving the most acute problems worrying working people for many years now.

Since 1978 GNP and the state's financial revenue have virtually doubled and average incomes of city and rural dwellers have also doubled. The overwhelming majority of the population, numbering over 1 billion people, is no longer hungry and is well-clothed and shod. The acute shortage of consumer goods is largely over. The unemployment problem is being successfully resolved. The PRC national economy has firmly taken the path of confident and harmonious development.

At the same time restructuring has also led to important improvements in Chinese society's sociopolitical life. The cohesion and unity of the multinational state have become stronger, public order has improved noticeably, the building of socialist democracy is being developed, and spiritual culture has been given a powerful impetus. Active searching, experimentation, and the spiritual emancipation of the Chinese nation, as the speaker pointed out, constitute the spirit of the times.

The socialist reform of both the economic and the political mechanism, if the breadth and depth of the social changes occasioned by it are taken into account, represents another revolution, according to the assessment contained in the report. All this is the result of the CPC's consistent policy and the confirmation of the correctness of the course of all-around reform adopted at the 3d CPC Central Committee Plenum, 11th convocation, in 1978.

However, we have no cause for conceit, Zhao Ziyang went on to say. We still face very many problems and difficulties, even more than were supposed. We have wasted too much time and are now lagging behind rather badly. The congress' central task is the acceleration and deepening of restructuring.

The CPC Central Committee's report to the 13th congress contains an analysis of the main factors holding restructuring back and outlines measures to eliminate them effectively. In this context the main attention was focused on the theoretical justification for the reforms taking place in China and to the in-depth elaboration of the party's main course for the decades ahead. The report contains a detailed validation of the thesis that the country's urgent socioeconomic problems can be resolved only under socialism.

China is in the initial stage of the building of socialism, Zhao Ziyang noted. This stage is characterized in the national economy by a weak economic base, the quite significant proportion represented by subsistence and semi-subsistence farming, the dominance of manual labor in the countryside, and the presence of a large

number of enterprises lagging by "tens and even hundreds of years" behind modern standards. One-fourth of the population remains either illiterate or semi-literate.

The building of socialism in such a vast Oriental country as China is a most complex practical and theoretical task. And the first plans aimed at its long-term solution are to be drawn up by the Chinese Communists' present forum. After all, in view of the backwardness of productive forces and the underdevelopment of the commodity economy, the report notes, the entire period of the initial stage of socialism, beginning with the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production in the fifties and ending with the basic implementation of socialist modernization, will last at least 100 years. The party sees the main contradiction by no means in the class struggle alone, as was the case in the not so distant past, but between the people's increasing material and spiritual needs and backward social production.

The report points out that the party's basic line at the present historical stage is the course of transforming the PRC into a prosperous, powerful, democratic, and civilized modern socialist state. The decisions which the party forum has to take are expected to help achieve this aim.

One section of Zhao Ziyang's report was devoted to economic development strategy. The fundamental restructuring of the entire national economy and of its management system must be continued in order to double GNP by the end of the present century. The speaker viewed as a matter of paramount importance the need for the utmost attention to be paid by the party to the questions of increasing the efficiency of the Chinese economy, accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, raising the standard of the vocational training of the vast army of working people, and further developing ties with the outside world. The campaign for output quality and increased competitiveness in international markets must be regarded as of paramount importance here. After all, the quality of goods is one indicator of a nation's culture, Zhao Ziyang noted.

The reform of the economic system in China is developing successfully. The report points out that measures contained in it such as the creation of a market in the means of production and services, the issue of stocks and shares, the leasing of some small state enterprises to collectives or individuals, and so forth can and must be made to serve socialism, while limiting the practical effect of their negative aspects.

The reform now being conducted in China is based on the acceptance of the coexistence of different forms of ownership of the means of production, including private ownership, although the leading and decisive role in the economy continues to be played by social ownership. The organic unity of plan and market principles and the

development of the socialist commodity economy, as Zhao Ziyang said, "offer all of society an opportunity to ensure the harmonious development of the national economy."

This gives rise to the need for new steps toward the gradual reduction of the sphere of directive planning. Economic management must be conducted in the light of the law of prime cost without being afraid to resort to market regulation. In that way the foundations for the framework of a new system of exchange economy planning in China will gradually be laid. At the same time the state regulation of the market and the market orientation of enterprises are to form the working mechanism of such an economy.

The report noted the need for the further development of the private sector while retaining the dominant position of social ownership in the national economy. As the practice of building socialism with specific Chinese features has shown, the presence of private farms has a "beneficial effect on production as a whole, stimulates the market, and increases employment."

As for the difference in incomes, that is noticeable not only in the private sector. Other forms of distribution have appeared alongside the main form of distribution under socialist conditions—distribution according to labor. For example, shareholders who have bought shares in enterprises receive interest on them. The country also has the distribution of profit based on the amount invested and so forth. These and a number of other similar types of income are permissible so long as they are legal, Zhao Ziyang said.

A large part of the report was devoted to justifying the party's line in the sphere of sociopolitical life. The cornerstone of the reform of the PRC's political structure, the speaker noted, is the clear differentiation between the functions of party and government organs. Very extensive, far-reaching measures have been submitted for the scrutiny of delegates. The CPC must exercise political leadership, Zhao Ziyang stressed, that is, it must determine the political principles and course, take decisions on fundamental questions, give recommendations on cadre movement, and so forth. At the same time it must not take over the work of the state apparatus or the leadership of industrial enterprises. To this end it is proposed that party committee departments which duplicate the work of government organs be abolished. Furthermore, the discipline inspection commissions must focus their main attention on resolving questions of the party's work style.

The elimination of the negative consequences of the excessive concentration of power and bureaucracy is promoted by the report's proposal to grant greater rights and independence in decision-making to local party and state organs. Major changes are also planned in the sphere of the selection, training, and promotion of cadres. It is proposed that the main emphasis here be

placed on the introduction of a "system of state employees," which will be characterized by an intensification of democratic principles and the development of openness.

Going on to questions of regularizing work with cadres, the speaker noted that successes have been achieved in this work in recent years and that is the main thing. At the same time, he called for a determined struggle against manifestations of corruption often observed even among Communists such as tax evasion, smuggling, the bribing of officials and bribe-taking, violation of the law by law enforcement organs, extortion, embezzlement of state property and theft, the disclosure of state secrets and restricted economic information, the violation of discipline in foreign economic work, the appointment of cadres on the basis of family ties, the labeling of people, and feuds.

"If corrupt elements are tolerated in our ranks," Zhao Ziyang said, "this may lead to the corruption of the entire party." He stressed the need to draw attention not only to the number of CPC members but also and most importantly to the quality of CPC membership.

The report formulated a number of guidelines for the development of internal party democracy, beginning with the CPC Central Committee. For example, the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee is instructed to report back to the Politburo regularly about its work, and the latter, in turn, must report to party Central Committee plenums which, it is recommended, should meet more regularly. As for middle and lower level party organizations, a new system for discussing questions must be elaborated and the procedure for elections involving the nomination of several candidates for leading posts must be clearly defined. All these measures are designed to guarantee in practice the observance of internal party democracy, to improve internal party life, and to promote the development of openness within the CPC.

In the main the CPC Central Committee report was devoted to domestic policy questions. Touching briefly in conclusion on foreign policy problems, Zhao Ziyang pointed out that China will continue to steadfastly pursue a peaceful, independent, and autonomous foreign policy. Chinese Communists welcome the agreement in principle on questions of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles reached between the USSR and the United States recently and the definite easing of East-West relations which has been observed.

For their part the Chinese people will make efforts to ensure that the international situation develops in a direction which benefits the peoples of the whole world and peace throughout the world.

From its very beginning the work of the 13th CPC Congress has been reported in detail by both the national and the foreign mass media. Thanks to live television

and radio transmissions hundreds of millions of workers in the PRC have been able to see for themselves the opening of the lofty party forum and the CPC Central Committee report.

The principle of extensive openness in the reporting of this important event in the life of the world's largest communist party has also been extended to the public abroad. The work of the well-organized congress press center serves that purpose. Incidentally, foreign journalists were given the text of the report in good time, promptly translated into six languages including Russian.

The congress continues its work.

Science, Technology Policy Explained

*LD271520 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT
27 Oct 87*

[Text] Beijing October 27 TASS—TASS correspondents Grigory Arslanov and Vyacheslav Tomilin report:

A regular press conference for Chinese and foreign journalists accredited at the press centre of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was held here today.

Song Jian, member of the State Council, chairman of China's State Committee for Science and Technology, explained the CPC's policy in the field of science and technology.

He said more than 80 percent out of 8.25 million scientific and technical workers of China now direct their efforts towards working out applied problems which are of great economic importance.

The CPC and the Chinese Government devote much attention to giving greater scope to cooperation with foreign countries in the field of science and technology. The Chinese scientists maintain business contacts with their colleagues from 106 countries.

The resumption of scientific and technical cooperation between the PRC and the Soviet Union in a number of important branches of knowledge on the basis of equality and mutual benefit was pointed out in this connection.

Touching upon the question of Sino-American scientific and technical cooperation, Zhu Lilan, deputy chairman of the Chinese State Committee for Science and Technology, said at the press conference that positive results in this field were achieved in the process of overcoming obstacles being put by the U.S. side. The United States, in particular, put up hindrances in the work of Chinese scientists at U.S. research institutions.

She described as unreasonable and regrettable the known decision of the U.S. Administration to freeze the transfer of new American technology to the PRC.

Seminar on Rural Development Opens

LD271324 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Beijing October 27 TASS—Albeit the economic reform currently under way in China has brought about a positive change and progress in the development of that country's rural areas, the ultimate objectives of the reforms have not been achieved so far. A statement to this effect was made by vice-premier of the PRC State Council Tian Jiyun. He was addressing an international seminar on the strategy of rural development, which opened in the capital of China.

To achieve those aims, he stressed, a deepening of the reform, a careful study of the theoretical problems in connection with the development of the countryside along the path of socialism with specific Chinese features are necessary. To that end it is also necessary to study and use the experience of other countries. The seminar which opened offers an excellent opportunity for that.

Speaking on the course of the reform in the Chinese countryside, the vice-premier of the PRC State Council said that in restructuring the multi-form contract in agriculture, top priority is given to the family contract, developing district and village plants. This makes it possible to send excessive manpower in the countryside to industry and intensify commodity circulation.

Attending the seminar are specialists from the Soviet Union and Hungary, India and Japan, Britain, the FRG, the USA and other countries.

PRC Army Reforms, Building Described

PM271525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
17 Oct 87 First Edition p 5

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Prikhodchenko article under the rubric "At Readers' Request": "PLA: Along the Path of Reforms"]

[Text] V. Imanov, a reader from Baku, has asked the editorial office for information about the PRC's People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the reforms which are taking place within it. We are complying with this request.

On 1 August the PLA marked its 60th anniversary. Having begun as a partisan army, the PLA is now being transformed into a "modern, revolutionary, and regular army." The decisions of the CPC Central Committee Third Plenum are of fundamental importance for the PLA at the current stage. As is well-known, this plenum adopted the "program of the four modernizations" (industry, agriculture, defense, and science and technology). The program envisages the implementation of profound reforms within the PLA and a "strategic breakthrough in the sphere of building the armed forces."

What is the essence of the reforms and changes within the PLA? The PRC leadership sees it as the creation of a "modern regular army" which in terms of weapons, combat hardware, and the level of training will match the most modern armies in the world. According to Han Huaizhi, PLA deputy chief of the General Staff, the program of reforms envisages, in addition to reducing the PLA by 1 million men, also streamlining its administrative structure, reinforcing various kinds of services, and replacing obsolete weapons.

According to the Chinese press, the reforms and reorganization of the PLA are proceeding successfully. Thus in the 1st quarter of 1985, a reorganization of the General Staff, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, and the Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission was carried out. The reorganization also affected leading personnel of the branches of the armed forces and large military districts. In the course of this reorganization the number of large military districts was reduced from 11 to 7. This has made it possible to reduce by more than 50% the number of district-level cadre workers, to bring down their average age, and to enhance the standard of their general education. The number of leading personnel of the General Staff, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department was reduced by 23.8% and their average age was brought down by more than 10 years.

At the same time a reorganization of the various subunits of the Army was carried out. According to *Beijing Review*, infantry subunits have now been transformed into all-arms "army groups" which include "motorized rifle, tank, artillery, chemical defense forces, signal and engineering troops, and air force and radar subunits."

Assessing the work which has been carried out in the sphere of improving the structure of the PLA, *Renmin Ribao* wrote that the number of regimental and higher command organs has been reduced by more than 4,000, the leadership structure has been simplified, and a partial reorganization of military educational establishments has been carried out.

Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the supreme military organs of the CPC and the PRC—the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and the Central Military Commission—noting the need for reducing the PLA by 1 million men, pointed out: "There is no reason or need for us to maintain a massive Army in peacetime, spending the lion's share of our defense budget on feeding and clothing our forces and supplying them with essentials. By reducing our Army we will be able to release funds for research and the development of modern types of weapons, hardware, and equipment." The demobilization of so many servicemen necessitated great and intensive efforts on the part of party and state organs. Many of those earmarked for demobilization underwent training for work in the civilian sphere in the

Army. By decision of the government, more than 900 million yuan were allocated for the creation of the necessary living conditions for demobilized cadre workers.

Reduced expenditure for maintaining the Army and a general rise in the level of the country's economic development have made it possible to accelerate the reequipment of the PLA with new types of arms and combat hardware. The Chinese press gives extensive coverage to the achievements of military science and technology. *Beijing Review* writes that over the last few years the PLA has taken a step of strategic importance. Ground forces have undergone considerable development. It has been noted that the newly-created special formations, which include artillery and tank units, engineering troops and chemical defense forces, outnumber infantry units for the first time in the history of the PLA. Artillery, where computer control systems are being introduced, has become a major troop category. Armored units have become the ground forces' strike force.

Great progress has been made in the development of the Navy. At present Chinese Navy servicemen are discharging their military service in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. According to *Xinhua*, the country currently possesses a submarine fleet which in terms of technical standard is second to none. According to Liu Huaqing, commander of the Navy, a "strategic program for the development of the PRC Navy during the next 30 years" has been elaborated and is being implemented. Paramount importance in the implementation of the program will be attached to the strengthening of shore defense and the construction of various types of surface ships, submarines, and aircraft. The number of basic types of warships in the Navy has increased 11-fold in comparison with the fifties. The marines, too, have undergone considerable modernization and, according to a *Xinhua* report, are "now capable of responding promptly to events and maneuvering on land and at sea."

Wang Hai, the commander of the Air Force, rates the development of the Air Force highly. He has said that in terms of the pilots' educational standards, the level of equipment, and the number of pilots capable of flying sorties in any weather conditions, the Air Force has attained a level unprecedented in the history of the PLA. *China Daily* writes that China has begun equipping the Air Force and the Navy with new types of fighter and bomber aircraft. The Jian-8 fighter plane, the Hong-6 bomber plane, and the Yun-12 transport plane, and others are cited among the aircraft that are produced in the PRC and exported. It has also been reported that the production of hydroplanes has started.

Considerable attention is being paid in the PLA to the development of nuclear missile weapons. According to *Renmin Ribao*, construction of "defense installations" is under way on the territory of the country which will

guarantee "the delivery of a retaliatory strike by means of strategic nuclear forces." Qualitative changes have taken place in the cadre composition of the missile forces. Since 1966 when the "Strategic Missile Forces" were established, scientific and technical staff has increased 10-fold, *Xinhua* reports. They are being equipped with new types of missiles. According to the agency's reports, in the course of the missile forces' modernization more than 30 important testing installations have been reconstructed, which has made it possible to strengthen the scientific and technical base.

An important factor in the reorganization of the PLA is the creation of ideological-political and organizational bases for military building in the coming period. New statutes have been introduced and laws governing recruitment and military service in the PLA and provisions defining combat and moral and political training have come into force. A good cadre training system has been developed.

Defense Minister Zhang Aiping cited the intensified reorganization and training of troops, channeling of budget appropriations, "which will not be increased in peacetime," into the improvement of conventional weapons, and the improvement of "limited but effective nuclear retaliatory strike forces" among specific measures to further modernize the armed forces in conditions of reforms.

A specific feature of the current stage of the modernization of armed forces is the large-scale use of foreign experience. The expansion of links with the outside world finds expression in the most varied forms, ranging from purchases of foreign military hardware and technology to training of Chinese servicemen in foreign military training establishments, from the study of foreign military experience to the holding of joint maneuvers. According to *Xinhua*, the PLA has received 500 foreign military delegations since the country embarked on this policy in 1979.

The country's military leadership is confident that the PRC has the necessary potential to implement the projected modernization plans. Yu Qiuli, chief of the General Political Department, addressing a rally of heroes and pace-setters of PLA combat and political training, pointed out that on the eve of the upcoming 13th CPC Congress the Army must "under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the CPC Central Committee Military Commission resolutely implement the four basic principles (support for the socialist path of development, leadership by the CPC, Marxism-Leninism, the ideas of Mao Zedong, and so forth), the course and main policy of reforms, expansion of links with the outside world, and revitalization of the economy inside the country."

The PLA's focus on modernization is no accident. The Army continues to play an important role in the life of Chinese society. According to the deputy chief of the

General Staff, the Army, taking part in economic construction, worked 1.7 million man-days on 6,000 projects in 1986. It has been decreed by decision of the CPC Central Committee that the Army is an important force in the building of socialist spiritual culture in the PRC.

The development of Chinese society along the socialist path is influencing the armed forces. The Army as a social organism is also changing its functions. The PLA's current military doctrine, as the Chinese leadership emphasizes, is based on "active defense." The purpose and aim of the strengthening of the PRC's defense might is "self-defense and upholding peace throughout the world," PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping has said.

Near East and South Asia

Weekly Views Problems Facing Iran in Gulf

PM281102 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA
in Russian 28 Oct 87 p 9

[Own correspondent Konstantin Kapitonov report under the rubric "The Planet's Hot Spots": "Tehran Raises Its Voice"]

[Text] Damascus—If you take seriously the recent statements by Iranian leaders, and more specifically their threat to Washington to carry out retaliatory military actions not only in the Persian Gulf, but elsewhere, then a direct confrontation between Iran and the United States is to be expected in the near future.

But no official decision has yet been made. Why not? There are many reasons.

First, a conflict will lead to a total break with Washington, at least for the duration of R. Reagan's term in office. And Iran, judging by a number of facts, has an interest in maintaining contacts with the American administration.

Second, the correlation of military might is clearly not in Iran's favor. It has in the Persian Gulf a group of ships and military launches equipped with missiles, machine-guns, and cannons. It has three elderly destroyers at its disposal, as well as more than 150 Silkworm missiles capable of hitting ships or tankers. That, alas, is not much...

The United States has 40 warships in the Gulf, including aircraft carriers. The combat ship *Missouri*, for instance, is capable of carrying out a strike from its heavy guns against the Iranian naval base of Bandar-e Abbas or Nardisa [as transliterated] Island and destroying them entirely. This ship has on board 32 Tomahawk missiles with a range of 500 km. The combat aircraft based on aircraft carriers could, in the event of conflict, reach Tehran and other Iranian cities in a few minutes.

As one Western observer noted, the Iranian leaders, although they can be rash at times, are fairly cautious and circumspect in their actions with the great powers. They have a very clear idea, he stressed, of U.S. military might in the region.

Many Iranian leaders are well aware that a military confrontation with the United States will not lead to the Americans' withdrawal from the region, still less their flight, as happened, for instance, in Lebanon in 1984. People in Iran are also aware that a direct confrontation will further strengthen the Washington administration's determination to maintain its military presence in the Gulf and push the White House into taking additional action—military, economic, political, and diplomatic—against Iran.

In short, Iran does not have sufficient military might to embark on a direct confrontation with the United States. And although the Iranian leaders continue to make threats, they have yet to carry out a single one of them. As Khomeini himself admitted, "Iran is experiencing serious difficulties."

As a result a recent conference of the country's top leaders, at which the ayatollah was present, a decision was taken on orientation toward only a "limited military strike." Not only in the Persian Gulf, but beyond its bounds too. This "strike" will be carried out by subunits of the "Pasdarans" ("Guardians of the Iranian Revolution").

However, the most important thing now for the Iranian leaders is relations with the United States, which (as a result of recent events in the Gulf) have entered a stage of "protracted confrontation."

America's task is to maintain a presence in the Gulf region. The White House makes no secret of the fact that U.S. ships will remain here at least until 1989 or until the end of the Iran-Iraq war.

By all appearances, the situation taking shape means that Iran will have to renounce not only broad confrontation with the United States, but even a "limited strike."

Palestinian Leader Arrives in Moscow

JN271423 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] The Secretary General of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, has arrived in Moscow for talks with Soviet officials on current issues. This visit comes in the wake of the U.S. secretary of state's visit to the Middle East and prior to the extraordinary Arab summit

Algerian Finance Minister Arrives for Talks
LD271712 Algiers APS in English 1001 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 27 October, (APS)—Finance Minister, Abdelaziz Khellef, arrived Monday here where he will chair the Algerian-Soviet Intergovernmental Permanent Commission of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which starts Tuesday. The Intergovernmental Permanent Commission which was created on 7 March 1969 meets every year alternatively in Algiers and Moscow. The 11th session was held in the Algerian capital in June 1986.

YSP Leader Expresses Views on Gulf War
LD272342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] The situation in the Persian Gulf region is becoming increasingly explosive. The U.S. military presence is leading not to a weakening, but to a further escalation of tension in that region. (Aleksandr Murashkin), our correspondent in Aden, asked Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid; general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, to express his view on that topic.

What is going on in the Persian Gulf now, 'Ali Salim al-Bid says, arouses a feeling of bitterness and serious concern among all honest people. I think that if U.S. imperialism has the opportunity, even the smallest opportunity, to inflame the situation even more there, it will do so, without thinking about it. The White House is simply striving toward that.

The naval forces of the United States and its NATO allies, the YSP Central Committee general secretary continues, have occupied virtually all the waters of the Gulf. And now they are seeking out a spot on land. But that must not be allowed by any means.

The conflict must be resolved by peaceful means, and not by force. The most realistic way to establish peace in this region is an end to the Iran-Iraq war. That is the soonest possible implementation of Resolution 598 of the UN Security Council. I want to express my profound regret regarding the events in the Persian Gulf, which is next to us. What is happening there is exerting a negative influence on peace and security in general. Any tension, any conflict, Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid said in conclusion, serves the interests of international imperialism and Zionism. If there is tension, it means there are problems. And if there are problems why not use them to push through their aggressive plans? It is precisely in that way that those who like sailing in murky waters argue. Therefore the forces of peace and democracy must mobilize their efforts in the name of eliminating tension in that, perhaps most explosive, region of the globe.

Nature of Israeli Satellite Project Viewed
TA270841 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Eating merely further whets the military appetite—this is the conclusion that must be reached from the Israeli press reports on another aspect of acceleration in nuclear and space satellite armament in the Middle East, or the development of a military satellite in Israel.

Israel needs not only a commercial satellite but a military satellite that will give it up-to-date, continuous, and complete information on everything existing and moving in the Middle East, 'Oded Lifschitz wrote in *'Al Hamishmar*.

Anybody who reads the American Bob Woodward's claims in his book that Israel was aided by U.S. satellite photographs in its bombing of the Iraqi reactor understands the use of such a satellite and can assume that official sources also understand this. In fact, they certainly do understand, and they act accordingly.

An agreement was signed recently between a private satellite company, owned by Major General (res.) Me'ir 'Amit, and Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI) on the production of two satellites 'Amos-1 and 'Amos-2. Many scientists believe that these satellites, which are officially communications satellites, could also be used for military purposes, because these would be modular satellites whose systems could easily be adapted to other modular systems, including ones for military purposes.

At this point, it is worth recalling our warning 2 years ago that in space studies, too, the hawks in Jerusalem will try to convert everything for military purposes. In fact, ever since its establishment Israel's space agency has shown no particularly great achievements. Even together with the IAI, it cannot for the time being produce its own space facilities. Some time ago, the United State offered to rent Israel U.S. satellite services, but for many good reasons, as *Yedi'ot Aharonot* reported a week ago, it was decided that it would be preferable for Israel to own a satellite and, most important, that it would produce it itself.

This would seem to be highly presumptuous, even taking into consideration the contribution of 'Amit's company. But the truth is much more complicated. It appears that the money for the project—a total of \$250 million will be raised from foreign investors, mostly Americans closely linked with the military-industrial establishment in Israel.

Ze'ev Schiff in *Ha'aretz* notes with irony that for some reason these investors are supposed to be excited about financing the project. The reason is really very simple.

First, the production of the space equipment in Israel will be under U.S. control and profits will also flow, at least partially, to the United States.

The Americans will also be able to make use of the modern technology which will be developed in the production of the Israeli satellites, and when Israel places orders for new weapons, the (?contributors) toward the Lavi project will, naturally, preserve their preferred status. There is still another, evidently just as important aspect of the matter, which is that American investors are so interested in the project because they have received the go-ahead from the administration, and Washington regards the launching of an Israeli satellite as a strategic-defense interest. But why should the United States get involved in the launching of spy satellites in the Middle East if it can make use of the good services of its strategic ally? This is another way to obtain all the intelligence information continuing to flaunt the friendly relations with the Arabs. Why tie up hundreds of NASA, National Security Council, or strategic forces personnel in space espionage, if Gen 'Amit's people can do the job just as effectively? One more thing: The Americans are probably trying to include the Israeli space project in SDI, thereby allowing them to circumvent of all international agreements. In this way, Israel is becoming more and more of a regional subcontractor for the American militarist forces. The question is only what price would be demanded of the Israeli public or the Middle East as a whole if these U.S. plans materialize and [words indistinct] substantial development in the Middle East, as the (?Arabs) regard Israel as the spearhead for the promotion of the [words indistinct] clearly the satellite is not only dangerous for Israel's Armed Forces, but also for their very existence. It seems that this view will prompt them to take the necessary countermeasures.

Afghan Citizens Return Home, Unrest Noted
LD271738 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 27 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Oleg Kuamin:

Over the past week, six hundred Afghan citizens returned home from abroad. Two armed groups went over to the side of people's power in Jowzjan and Qandahar provinces. Two anti-government units in Kapisa Province signed a ceasefire agreement.

With the restoration of the normal situation in a number of districts of Qandahar province the local authorities started building a system of public education, which did not function for a number of years because of incessant bloodshed. At present 40 schools have opened in the province. Classes resumed at a teachers' training school and at Mohammediya Madrassah [name as received]. Five hundred and sixty courses for the elimination of illiteracy have been again set up, and now more than 8,000 Afghans are learning there to read and write.

Meanwhile the irreconcilable part of counterrevolutionaries continue opposing the restoration of peace and security in Afghanistan. Over the past seven days the attempts of bandits were foiled to engineer blasts in the busiest districts of the city of Jalalabad. The armed forces of the republic routed a gang terrorising the population of Lowgar Province. In the course of the operation 26 bandits were captured prisoner and considerable quantities of arms have been taken away from the criminals.

Geology Minister, DRA's Najibullah Meet
LD262220 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT
26 Oct 87

[Text] Kabul October 26 TASS—General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Najibullah, today received USSR Minister of Geology Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, staying on a working visit in the DRA. Questions of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in geology and prospecting for minerals were discussed at the meeting.

The minister was also received by Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand. The state of geological survey, prospects for the development of cooperation in the area of geology between the USSR and the DRA throughout the year 2000 were discussed. The protocol on cooperation was signed.

PRAVDA Discusses Debate on DRA Constitution
PM271653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[V. Okulov dispatch: "A Constitution is Born. From PRAVDA's Own correspondent in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, Oct—"A thesis on the leading role of the PDPA should be written into the constitution."

"There should be no parties as this leads to disunity and splits."

"Keep the country's name—the DRA."

"Afghanistan should be called an Islamic republic..."

Many proposals, assessments, and opinions—often mutually exclusive—have been put forward at meetings, in newspaper articles, and in letters received by the DRA Central Constitutional Commission since the publication in July of the country's new draft constitution. The discussion of it, particularly on the threshold of the second all-Afghan PDPA conference, has come to the forefront of domestic political life.

Why is the new basic law being formed precisely now? The fact is that the policy of national reconciliation, despite serious difficulties in its implementation, has now reached the point where state structures are affected. In many of the country's regions coalition forms of power and management are being established. Therefore, people here believe, the aims of further deepening this policy demand that the present realities be recorded and the revolutionary gains and tasks of the DRA's national democratic development be ratified on a constitutional basis.

The future DRA Constitution is emerging in a unusual situation. Its peculiarity is that the progressive vanguard of society is still not able on its own to choose the path of national development. The main reason for this is not so much the opposition of reactionary forces as society's undeveloped social class structure. It is essential to take this point into account when it comes to expanding the social base of revolutionary power. It is essential to expand it. It is precisely for this reason that the draft constitution envisages involving the population's most diverse strata and groups, with their sometimes contradictory interests, in the country's political life.

This contradictoriness was bound to emerge in the discussion of the draft. Despite the fact that it is going on primarily among the intelligentsia, officers in the Armed Forces, and representatives of the middle strata, the viewpoints of practically all social groups, nationalities, tribes, and even the enemy side, including Afghans abroad, are reflected in the stream of proposals and remarks.

Particularly sharp debate has developed around the role of the PDPA, and also Afghanistan's future. For example, in connection with the provision of Article Four in the draft constitution, which says that the "PDPA is the organizer and practical implementer of the national reconciliation policy in Afghanistan, and fights for social progress and justice." Proposals are being put forward on the need to record the PDPA's vanguard role in society.

"This is the merit of the draft, the fact that it reflects the existing realities," I was told at the Central Constitutional Commission. "There are many preconditions for the fulfillment by the PDPA of the vanguard role in society—the achievements of the April Revolution and almost 10 years of experience in governing the country. But before ratifying the party's role constitutionally, we must implement these preconditions."

"The draft constitution reflects the essence of the April Revolution, but why are it and its aims not mentioned directly in this document?"—this question is often heard during the discussion. Certain people even consider that the draft "consigns to oblivion the ideals of April."

This assessment, many party workers told me, does not take into account today's realities. Democratic processes in Afghanistan are still in the making, and a compromise

between the various social forces, with the sole exception of their antipatriotic section, forms the basis of the lengthy period of national reconciliation.

The question of the role of Islam, which the draft constitution proclaims the religion of Afghanistan, has provoked stormy controversy. Some people express the fear that the great attention paid to religion may entail the Islamicization of society's political life and complain of the vagueness of the line between the rights of the state organs and the clergy in the sphere of judicial functions. Others, on the contrary, press for the Muslim character of the constitution to be strengthened and demand that it be stated that "all DRA laws will be adopted on the basis of the postulates of Islam."

Viewpoints have also clashed over the article in the draft which mentions the equal rights of men and women in all spheres of public life. Many participants in the discussion consider that this contradicts Islam and the laws of the Shari'ah. But the conviction that this is a question of principle on which there can be no retreat is also expressed persistently.

The new basic law is not emerging in a vacuum. The draft takes into account national traditions of state building. Many key provisions of the "Basic Principles of the DRA" now in operation remain in force.

In addition to this, the fruits of the renewed and improved revolutionary legislation of recent years are naturally taken into account, for example, the laws on local organs of state power and management, on labor, and on political parties and the decrees on the basic principles regulating land and water relations.

Reflecting Afghan reality, the draft preserves the provisions on the mixed [mnogoukladnyy] nature of the national economy—the foundation of coalition principles in politics—and will contain guarantees of all types of ownership. A new aspect is the guarantee for ownership of property by public organizations, including political ones.

The future constitution, as many of my interlocutors noted, is called upon to strengthen the base for the democratic development of society. It reinforces the principle of the elective nature of local organs of power and government and their responsibility to the voters. In contrast to all previous Afghan constitutions, which mainly enshrined the principle of centralism in the state structure, the new basic law extends the opportunities for democratic centralism.

The very discussion of the draft is working in this direction. It encourages people to put forward suggestions and make observations on the entire system of state structures.

Judging by publications in the press, the broad range of citizens' present political freedoms and economic and social rights enshrined by the draft has been greeted with particular satisfaction. The section on foreign policy, which talks about Afghanistan's adherence to the principles of nonalignment and peaceful cooperation with all states regardless of their sociopolitical structure, was supported by many.

The lessons of the debates here have yet to be analyzed and assessed. But some of them are already apparent now. There is no doubt that there could not have been such a discussion before the April Revolution in 1978. It is an indicator of the awakening of the population's political awareness and the increasing interest of broad strata in the progressive development and prosperity of Afghanistan. And, above all, in the solution of the main task which exists today: the establishment via national reconciliation of peace and tranquillity in the country.

Rajiv Gandhi Greets Leaders From Aircraft
PM271341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From On Board Aircraft"]

[Text] Overflying the territory of the USSR, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India sent cables from on board his aircraft to Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov conveying best wishes to the Soviet people and their leaders and expressing confidence that the friendly relations between the USSR and India will continue to develop successfully.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Opening of Tanzanian Party Congress Reported
PM261627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Opened"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 22 Oct—The Third Congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM) opened today in Dodoma City. It was inaugurated by Julius Nyerere, chairman of the CCM. At a meeting of the party's National Executive Committee Wednesday [21 October] he was again unanimously nominated as candidate for the post of CCM chairman, which he has held since the party's inception in February 1977.

The congress delegates will discuss and approve the CCM's program for 1987-2002, the report of the National Executive Committee for the past 5 years, the main avenues of national economic development in the next 5 years, and amendments to the party statutes, and they will elect the new leadership of the party.

Representatives of more than 30 political parties from Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America are attending the congress as guests. They include a CPSU delegation headed by Y.N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The people of Tanzania are filled with determination to create a society of justice and equality, J. Nyerere said at the opening of the congress. The party regards the achievement of the country's economic independence, based on self-reliance as its main task. Paramount importance in this is attached to development of agricultural production.

The speaker devoted much attention in his speech to the need to consolidate the ranks of the party. Important steps in this direction have been taken of late. Intraparty democracy is being developed and discipline is being reinforced. However, the country still faces many unresolved problems, J. Nyerere pointed out.

The head of the CPSU delegation wished the congress successful work on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet leadership. Soviet people, he said, follow with great attention and interest the efforts of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania to find ways of resolving the problems facing the country by carefully analyzing the situation. Tanzania is making a worthy contribution to the cause of reducing the threat of the nuclear annihilation of mankind. The republic's vigorous activities in the Group of Six can be cited as an example. J. Nyerere, chairman of the CCM and winner of the International Lenin Prize "For the Strengthening of Peace Between Peoples," was one of the organizers of this group.

The friendship between the CPSU and the CCM has stood the test of time and accords with the interests of our countries and the interests of the struggle for peace and social progress, the head of the CPSU delegation said.

Y.N. Balandin read out the text of a greetings message to the Third CCM Congress from the CPSU Central Committee. He presented a picture of the Moscow Kremlin as a gift to the congress delegates. The head of the CPSU delegation invited representatives of the friendly CCM to take part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The speech was received with warmth and cordiality by the congress delegates.

The congress continues until 31 October.

CPSU Sends Greetings
PM231359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message to Tanzanian Revolutionary Party Congress]

[Text] To the Third Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM] Congress

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the Third CCM Congress.

Communists and all Soviet people feel sincere sympathy with the efforts of the Tanzanian people and its acknowledged vanguard — the CCM Party — aimed at strengthening political independence, developing the national economy, and building a society based on the principles of democracy and social progress in Tanzania.

Tanzania's peace-loving, independent course has won it well-deserved authority in the international arena. It is making a considerable contribution to the struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid, the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, disarmament, and security among the peoples.

Soviet-Tanzanian cooperation and friendly ties between the CCM and the CPSU are developing successfully.

On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution — a universal holiday among all the planet's progressive forces — we wish you, dear comrades, new success in your activity for the good of the Tanzanian people and peace on earth.

The CPSU Central Committee.

Presidium Gives ANC's Tambo Friendship Order
LD261518 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 26 Oct 87

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent Comrade Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa, greetings on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The message says that the name of Oliver Tambo has become a symbol of the resolve of the patriots of South Africa, united under the banner of the African National Congress, to eliminate the criminal apartheid regime, and to create on the territory of their motherland a single, democratic, and nonracist state.

By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for his services in the struggle for national liberation, peace and democracy, for his contribution to the development of friendship between the peoples of South Africa and the Soviet Union, and in connection with his 70th birthday, Oliver Tambo has been awarded the Order of International Friendship.

SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Namibia Struggle
LD271758 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] Luanda October 27 TASS—The upsurge of the national liberation movements is inseparably linked with Great October. The Great October Socialist Revolution marked the start of a crisis of the whole capitalist system, was an incentive for hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who were enslaved by capitalism, to rise to active political and

revolutionary struggle for freedom, independence and social progress, TASS correspondent Grigoriy Sobolev was told by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma.

SWAPO, Nujoma said, has turned into a revolutionary force capable of leading the people to a resolute assault of the last stronghold of colonialism in the south of Africa. Today the Namibian people are waging under the leadership of their glorious vanguard a fierce struggle against colonialist oppression, for freedom and independence. To us the Great October Socialist Revolution is a source of inspiration, a way to freedom.

Demichev Receives Zimbabwean Parliamentarians
LD240330 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 23 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today Comrade Demichev received a delegation of the Zimbabwean parliamentary group led by Makombe, chairman of the Senate and the parliamentary group. During a friendly conversation the guests were briefed on the processes of the radical restructuring of Soviet society now underway. The delegation head noted that Zimbabwean parliamentarians are pleased with the policy of profound economic transformations as well as with the democratization of all aspects of life and glasnost being pursued in the USSR.

Speaking on the subject of foreign political affairs, Comrade Demichev drew the guests' attention to the Soviet Union's efforts toward implementing the conception of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. The participants in the conversation also expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral ties, including at the parliamentary level.

USSR, Guinea Leaderships Exchange Cables
PM271427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to General L. Conte, head of the Guinea Military Committee for National Recovery and president of the Republic of Guinea, congratulating the Guinea leadership and all the Guinea people on the 29th anniversary of their country's independence. We are sure, they said in the telegram, that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will develop for the good of the Guinea and Soviet peoples and in the interests of strengthening peace.

In an answering telegram, L. Conte expressed gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for their congratulations and

wished the Soviet people prosperity and lasting peace. The telegram confirms Guinea's total readiness to strengthen all-round ties with the people and Government of the Soviet Union.

Broadcasting Protocol With Senegal Signed
PM281015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the "Official Reports" rubric]

[Text] A protocol has been signed in Dakar on cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Senegal Radio Broadcasting and Television Administration. The document envisages in particular the expansion of the exchange of radio and television programs and mutual assistance in film crew work.

East Europe

Novosti's Falin on Foreign Broadcasts
LD280027 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
2120 GMT 27 Oct 87

["10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program, correspondent Istvan Kulcsar interviews Valentin Falin, chairman of *Novosti* in Budapest; date not given—recorded]

[text] [Kulcsar] Valentin Falin is one of the most experienced Soviet diplomats, a former ambassador in Bonn. Currently he is the chairman of the *Novosti* news agency, which disseminates most of the Soviet information directed abroad. During his stay in Budapest, we asked him for information on information. Valentin Mikhailovich, have the principles and practice of Soviet propaganda directed abroad changed in the period of glasnost?

[Falin in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] The principles, to be sure, are correct. In fact, there was one principle: that we should get the truth on Soviet reality, on the USSR's foreign and domestic policy, across to foreign public opinion. In this manner, the objective, shaped by this principle, has not changed.

Regarding practice, it has changed considerably. We now speak about all of our results, as we did in the past, and about our own faults, our difficulties. What is more, we ourselves are the first to speak about them. With this, we give a more multifaceted, accurate picture of the Soviet Union. We also make it easier for foreign public opinion to believe our information. Now they believe us, at least more so than in the past.

[Kulcsar] You said that the objective is to get information on the Soviet Union across to the foreign public. But does it get there? For example, I am thinking that Radio Moscow transmits English-language programs on short-wave 24 hours a day in vain because most families in the United States have radios that cannot pick up shortwave broadcasts.

[Falin] You are entirely correct. Our information is far from reaching every country, and it does not reach every foreign family. The United States is separated from Europe and Asia not only by two oceans, but by short-wave, too. The U.S. transmitters that broadcast domestic programs operate on medium- and VHF bands; that is, it is technically nearly impossible to get radio programs from Europe or Asia across to the audience there.

[Kulcsar] And are there new opportunities for Soviet information to reach the U.S. public?

[Falin] In theory there are. However, these are technically limited methods. For example, special ground stations are necessary for satellite television. In the future, direct satellite transmission may perhaps get under way. Regarding radio, we transmit from Cuba a daily English language program to U.S. listeners for a few hours on medium-wave. However, this reaches only a part of U.S. territory, to incomparably fewer listeners than U.S. radio broadcasts reach in the Soviet Union.

[Kulcsar] I was thinking primarily not of the technical possibilities, but of new methods, for example, the so-called telebridges, joint Soviet-U.S. television programs. To what extent do these help get information on the Soviet Union across to the U.S. audience?

[Falin] They help if in the United States these bridges are allowed to operate in their own direction. For example, the most recent telebridge—in which representatives of the U.S. Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet held a debate—was a live broadcast on both sides. However, before that, the telebridge programs were carried by television in their entirety only in our country. In the United States, they shortened them. Indeed, they distorted them. Several telebridge programs, for example the one in which Soviet and U.S. members of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War spoke to one another, were not broadcast at all in the United States. The debate between Academician Arbatov and General Jones, former U.S. chief of staff, was broadcast in the United States in such a truncated form that viewers there were unable to understand even its essence. We have gained the impression that the U.S. side approves of these programs only in words; in reality, it rigorously censors them.

[Kulcsar] Can I interpret your words to mean that the Soviet Union is not afraid of U.S. propaganda, but the United States is afraid of information on the Soviet Union?

[Falin] I believe your phrasing is correct to a certain extent. Thus, we really are not afraid of this propaganda. Our audience is informed extensively by Soviet newspapers and television. Apart from that in our country, 10 million people know English, German, and French. Thus they have the means to listen to the radio and read magazines in these languages. However, the number of Americans who know Russian is a few thousand, at

most, 10,000. In general, this is also the size of the difference between the levels of knowledge of the other side. U.S. leaders would like the Soviet Union's image to continue to be threatening to the U.S. population.

[Kulcsar] According to every indication, the U.S. audience is informed about the Soviet Union, primarily by its own newspapers, radios, and televisions. What has the Soviet Union done, and what is it doing, so that the Western correspondents should be more extensively informed than in the past on Soviet domestic and foreign policy?

[Falin] During the period of glasnost it has become a rule that in the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Center, the ministry spokesman should hold a press conference at least twice a week. In addition, at the request of foreign correspondents, the representatives of the most varied Soviet ministries, offices, and institutions also hold press conferences. The greatest problem of the foreign correspondents working in Moscow is no longer the lack of information today but the abundance of it. It is a different question how they use it. Not long ago, for example, we invited, in addition to foreign diplomats and experts, correspondents to Shikhany, the center where in the past chemical weapons had been manufactured and tested. Regretfully, the Voice of America and the correspondents of several other Western organs presented the things seen there in such a tendentious manner that it has filled the workers at the base with disappointment—the employees who so readily gave information, and in such detail, to the foreign guests about the chemical weapons and the means of their destruction.

[Kulcsar] Obviously, the Western information organs play a significant role in the fact that public opinion there—at least not a small proportion of it—see the Soviet Union as a mortal enemy. It is possible that the Soviet press too has not always been writing in the most objective manner about the capitalist countries. In your opinion, has the enemy image of the U.S. in Soviet public opinion abated recently?

[Falin] First of all, I would like to remind you that our information service, despite its past and present shortcomings, has never conducted propaganda which would depict the American people as enemies. Inciting against a people or inciting to hate a particular people is forbidden by law in this country. On the other hand, we have been and we are speaking about U.S. circles whose activity, in our opinion, is dangerous. Regarding the U.S. propaganda, however, and there is a substantial difference, it does not only depict our system as an enemy but also the Russian, the Soviet people. Let me mention a particularly outrageous fact. Prior to the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles such writings appeared on the walls of the houses in the town which said: Kill the Russians. Has this changed since? Only to a very small degree. For if the enemy image is modified then the branch on which the U.S. psychological and ideological

offensive rests is sawn off. If the enemy image disappears, the arms race loses its meaning. Therefore, the ideologues of Washington, I fear, will insist on this enemy image for a long time and we have to work very hard if we want to change this.

LCY Delegation Received by Yakovlev
PM281117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 87
First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of LCY party workers led by M. Zuvella, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, visited the Soviet Union 8 through 16 October in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the LCY to familiarize itself with the activities of the CPSU in leading the mass media.

The Yugoslav comrades had meetings and conversations in the CPSU Central Committee, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the editorial offices of *Pravda*, *Kommunist*, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and republic and other press organs.

The delegation was received by A.N. Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Yu.A. Sklyarov, head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and also M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, were present during the conversation, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

West Europe

European Reaction to INF Treaty Viewed
PM280935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
18 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Observer Vasiliiy Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Opponents of the 'Double Zero'"]

[Text] The world public and the overwhelming majority of politicians and commentators are continuing to welcome and support the Soviet-U.S. accord in principle on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. They welcome it as an opportunity to eliminate two classes of nuclear missile armaments, which amount to almost 2,000 nuclear charges and as an act initiating practical steps toward nuclear disarmament, which the USSR and other socialist countries advocate and without which the creation of an all-embracing system of international security is unthinkable.

However, the prospect of disarmament and a nuclear-free world obviously does not suit Western militarist circles. "Battle lines are being drawn up in the Senate on the eve of the clash, which promises to be the biggest battle of 1988, over approval of the treaty between the

United States and the Soviet Union on the elimination of intermediate range missiles," the well-informed *New York Times* reports. Although President R. Reagan may secure the support of the requisite two-thirds or more legislators to ratify the treaty, the newspaper warns that the grouping of those who subscribe to a "yes, but..." opinion with regard to the document may in the final analysis block its approval by accompanying it with amendments, provisos, and conditions. This is the situation in the upper echelons of U.S. power in connection with the achievement of the Soviet-U.S. accord in principle.

But what is the situation, one wonders, on this side of the Atlantic, in the capitals of West European countries, in the headquarters and offices of the NATO bloc?

There too the opponents of the "double zero" are not laying down their arms. True, unlike the U.S. senators, West European supporters of the strongarm policy have nothing directly to do with ratification of the expected treaty. But the propaganda and concrete actions which they have begun—in conjunction with the "battle lines" emerging in the U.S. Senate—cannot fail to evoke serious suspicion.

Certain changes, albeit not very substantial ones, have recently been emerged in the position of the supporters of the strategy of "nuclear deterrence." As is well known, at first, for example, the reaction to the Soviet-U.S. accord in principle among the French Government, which is made up of right-wing parties, was frankly negative and dissatisfaction was displayed there most openly. Now—obviously in the light of the opinions and demands of the broad public—essentially the same reaction is being prefaced by an expression of satisfaction at the fact that talks are continuing between the USSR and the United States on arms reduction. "I note the universal satisfaction with the fact that this program is being examined," French Defense Minister A. Giraud stated. But, so to speak, the beginning is cheerful but the ending sad: What followed were unsubstantiated arguments unsupported by the facts regarding the mythical Warsaw Pact superiority in chemical and conventional weapons, appeals to the allies "not to let themselves be lulled to sleep," and warnings against "progressive disarmament." The notorious retired French General P. Gallois goes even further, affirming that the USSR and the United States, by reaching agreement on the "double zero" and before even concluding the agreement, have already "worsened the strategic situation" of West European countries. In an attempt to whip up more fear the general poses questions striking in their absurdity. For example, how can we now ensure the security of 4 million Norwegians or 5 million Danes from... 280 million Soviet citizens?

Even people in the United States have noticed that these self-seeking interests of militaristically inclined French circles form the basis of this propaganda campaign. "The French," *The New York Times* points out,

"would on the whole like to divert attention from disarmament in Europe partly to avoid any discussion of the question of their own independent nuclear forces, whose massive buildup is proceeding at full speed."

The buildup of the British nuclear forces also continues. This obviously explains to a considerable extent why London is adopting a contradictory position with regard to the possible elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. While depicting it as a "triumph for the West," at the same time in meetings with representatives of the U.S. Administration they express various misgivings, doubts, and reservations.

The French and British nuclear arsenals, which the USSR for the sake of reaching an agreement has left on one side, represent a factor of considerable importance. At the present the two countries' nuclear submarines alone (not counting nuclear-capable aircraft and stationary missile installations) number hundreds of nuclear charges. Ships are being modernized and new types of ships and missiles are coming into service. The London mass media note that, despite the progress in the Soviet-U.S. talks, the Conservative cabinet advocates the buildup of nuclear deterrent forces. Defense Secretary Younger has confirmed the government's plans to buy the latest "Trident" nuclear missile system from the United States.

As for the French military-political leadership, it pins great hopes on equipping nuclear submarines with the latest M-4 missiles and then M-5 missiles, which have an increased range and are MIRVed. It has been calculated that by the year 2000 French and British strategic nuclear arsenals will number more than 1,500 nuclear charges. This is without counting tactical aviation nuclear weapons and tactical missiles.

Paris and London are appreciably stepping up their military cooperation, especially in the sphere of strategic forces. Talks have been held between the two countries' defense ministers, devoted, in particular, to studying potential for coordinating French and British nuclear missile submarine patrols and researching ways to modernize these submarines by the year 2000 in connection with the development of ASW means.

People in Paris are preaching with particular fervor, and certain other capitals are seemingly supporting them, the deliberately fabricated thesis that the result of the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, and also of possible subsequent steps in the direction of nuclear disarmament will be not only the "superiority" of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact in conventional weapons. A probable consequence, they claim, will be the estrangement of the United States from Western Europe, U.S. unwillingness to "risk" its security for the sake of the security of its West European allies, and "weakening" and "schism" in NATO. On the basis of these ridiculous premises, which are resolutely denied,

incidentally, by Washington, the conclusion is drawn of the "need" for European NATO countries to show concern in advance for ensuring their "security by their own efforts."

It is a question of speeding up military-political integration processes. The tone in this matter is being set by Paris and Bonn. They are planning the creation of a joint Franco-west German troop formation and exchange of officer cadres by way of concrete measures to step up military cooperation. The "Kecker Spatz" ("Brave Sparrow") military maneuvers carried out on FRG territory involving 75,000 West German and French soldiers caused a great deal of furor in Western Europe. As the French weekly *Le Point* notes, these maneuvers were a "political symbol of the unity" of the two countries and a verification of the French concept of the use of "Rapid Action Forces." The almost 50,000-strong forces designed for interventionist operations in Europe and other continents.

Talks were held between Paris and Bonn on the creation of a "Joint Defense Council." It is stressed, particularly on the FRG side, that under no circumstances will the council pursue the aims of competing with NATO command organs, for "European defense" is supposed to be not an alternative to the North Atlantic bloc, but its "European pillar." The creation of the council is an illustration of the growing military cooperation which people in the West are increasingly often calling the "Paris-Bonn military axis." Militarist, military-industrial, and other circles on both sides of the Rhine understand "European defense" differently. Some propose putting the stress on integrating general-purpose forces, others advocate the joint production of the latest conventional armaments, and others favor the creation of "European nuclear forces." Paris is hoping that the possession of nuclear weapons will enable France to dominate in a West European military-political alliance. Plans which are not being advertised, although everyone has been aware of them for a long time, are being hatched by certain circles in Bonn: to obtain in time access to the nuclear arsenal of their ally across the Rhine.

The plans to "compensate" for the possible destruction of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are linked with nuclear weapons. As Britain's *The Guardian* points out, J. Galvin, incumbent NATO supreme allied commander Europe, is fully determined to continue the modernization of the bloc's nuclear weapons begun by his predecessor. The NATO Special Consultative Group also favors "trustworthy nuclear deterrent forces."

The supporters of nuclear deterrence keep on feeling nostalgia for the times when it was downright fashionable to indulge in rhetoric about numerous scenarios for nuclear strikes. Remember that such talk was sharply stepped up 6 years ago after the 17 October 1981 speech by President R. Reagan. This officially confirmed that U.S. strategy envisages, along with general and other

nuclear and nonnuclear wars, conducting a "limited" nuclear war above all in Europe. The Pentagon's plan consisted of lessening the force of a retaliatory strike on U.S. territory by inflicting surprise highly accurate nuclear missile strikes from Western Europe on the USSR.

Since then changes of which everyone is aware have taken place in the world. The cardinal Soviet initiatives, which were an embodiment of the new political thinking, led to meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik and to the accord in principle on eliminating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. Millions of people gained the hope of a real improvement in the international situation.

However, even under these conditions U.S. and NATO strategists have again begun to speak with unconcealed vexation about losing the advantages which the U.S. "Euromissiles" possess. These advantages lie, by their own admission, in the fact that the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles could be brought into play sooner than other nuclear weapons with less risk of provoking total nuclear war. In other words, they could be used as the most suitable means of unleashing a so-called "limited" nuclear war with "controlled nuclear escalation."

As a final solution of the question of the "double zero" approaches, the resistance of the supporters of nuclear deterrence becomes increasingly frenzied. But however sophisticated their pseudoarguments are, they are not meeting with support either among the European public or in sober-minded political circles in the NATO countries. There they realize the vital need for a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, partly as a prelude to subsequent talks on a considerably larger—50%—reduction in strategic offensive armaments under conditions of strict observance of the ABM Treaty. Notwithstanding the persisting differences in socioeconomic systems and the ideological divergences between capitalist and socialist countries, confrontation between them, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher stated, "is an anachronism which the world can no longer tolerate, since it has become a community striving to survive... If today, after a decade of protracted confrontation between East and West, a turnaround is possible, it would be an error on a historic scale for the West to miss this opportunity." A reasonable, well substantiated evaluation of the prospects opening up in the world. It is exceptionally important for the fate of mankind not to miss this real historic opportunity.

Pyadyshev Deplores FRG 'Threats' to Newsman
PM271709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kuvshinnikov report: "Pressure on Soviet Journalist. From Our Correspondent at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The publications of *Izvestiya* foreign correspondents sometimes provoke a very strange reaction.

Last Tuesday Yevgeniy Bovkun, our correspondent in Bonn, was summoned to the FRG Foreign Ministry. The head of the Press Department expressed dissatisfaction with one of the Soviet journalist's pieces and criticized him for the "improper style" of the article. Although no complaints were actually made regarding the facts cited in the article, the West German diplomat said that his side would draw the appropriate conclusions and that henceforth our correspondent's telephone conversations with the Foreign Ministry and other government institutions could be complicated.

What did the Soviet journalist do to deserve this kind of threat? About a month ago at a briefing in the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, mention was made of the fact that FRG Foreign Ministry buildings are full of posters warning personnel against contacts with citizens of the USSR and other socialist countries. The editorial board asked Ye. Bovkun to discover the explanation for this from West German officials. The article "Please Come In... No, Better Not" was published in *Izvestiya* No 267.

The article, B. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, stressed in this connection, was written correctly: It did not distort the essence of the matter and all the facts cited in it strictly correspond to the true state of affairs. So we are faced with an attempt to put pressure on a Soviet journalist and threats to create obstacles impeding the normal course of his journalistic activity. This attitude is a flagrant violation of the pledges made by the FRG when it signed the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

Less than a week remains until the arrival of U.S. State Secretary G. Shultz on a working visit to Moscow. The main result, B. Pyadyshev stressed, we expect from the forthcoming talks is to complete work on a treaty for the global elimination of medium-range and short-range missiles.

Ryzhkov Receives Austrian Minister Graf

AU271517 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German
24 Oct 87 p 3

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Minister of the Economy Robert Graf was received for talks by Soviet Premier Ryzhkov on Tuesday [22 October]. Graf is staying in the Soviet capital to attend a regular session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific Technical Cooperation. [passaged omitted]

Demichev Receives Irish Envoy's Credentials

LD261748 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT
26 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS—Ireland's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Charles Victor Whelan today presented his credentials in the Kremlin to

Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Demichev.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, there was a friendly conversation between Petr Demichev and Charles Victor Whelan.

Netherlands Premier Receives Parliamentarians

LD272011 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT
27 Oct 87

[Text] The Hague October 27 TASS—A visiting delegation from the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of the USSR was received today by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands.

The delegation, which is being led by P.G. Gilashvili, a vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has come here at the invitation of the States General (parliament) of the Netherlands.

Lubbers said his country had been watching the process of change in the Soviet Union sympathetically, seeing it as a serious contribution to creating a new, more favorable situation in Europe and the world as a whole.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the positive development of Soviet-Dutch relations, most notably political dialogue, and stressed the desire of the two countries' governments and parliaments to make constructive efforts to strengthen detente and trust between East and West.

The Soviet delegation also met with the presidents of both chambers of the States General and held thorough exchanges of opinions with members of the foreign affairs and defense commissions and the chairmen of the main party factions in the Dutch parliament.

Envoy Visits Belgium, Luxembourg

PM281025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Political Consultations": "In Brussels"]

[Text] V.P. Suslov, special Soviet representative and special envoy, who is in Brussels, yesterday met F. Roelants, general secretary of Belgium's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials from that country's foreign policy department.

In the course of the consultations which took place, the attention of the Belgian side was drawn to the basic provisions of the article by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in *Pravda* "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World" The Soviet concept for creating a nuclear-free world was expounded.

V.P. Suslov arrived in Brussels from Luxembourg, where he had been on a similar mission. The Soviet representative was received there by J. Poos, Luxembourg deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Economic Cooperation Panel With Norway
*PM281031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Work Completed"]

[Text] The 14th session of the Soviet-Norwegian Inter-governmental Commission on Economic, Industrial, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow 16 October.

The state of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation at the contemporary stage was examined. The prospects for implementing joint projects in the sphere of the fish industry, making comprehensive use of the mineral resources of the Kola Peninsula, and power engineering were discussed.

Representatives of Norwegian enterprises, firms, and banks came to Moscow in connection with the session. They visited a number of ministries, departments, and foreign trade associations, which have gained as of this year the right to carry out foreign trade operations.

At the end of the session V.N. Burmistrov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and K. Mosbakk, Norwegian minister of trade and shipping, signed a protocol.

O. Bucher Johannessen, Norwegian ambassador in the USSR attended the signing.

In a statement after the signing, K. Mosbakk expressed satisfaction with the results of the session. Norway, he said, attaches great importance to the further development of good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

Greek Envoy Presents Credentials

MOSCOW October 27 TASS—USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalyov today received Ambassador of the Hellenic Republic to the Soviet Union Mikhail Dhountas in connection with the coming presentation of his credentials. [Text] *[Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 27 Oct 87 LD]*

Paper Enterprise With Austria

Documents have been signed in Moscow on the creation of a joint Soviet-Austrian enterprise to be named Petro-Voith. Taking part in the deal are Petrozavodsk Paper Machinery scientific-production association, the All-Union Soyuzorgbumprom association and the All-Union Khimmasheksport Association on the Soviet side, and Voith on the Austrian side. The new enterprise will work on devising new types of papermaking equipment which will then be manufactured in both countries. Petro-Voith will be responsible for engineering, design, and marketing operations, while Voith and the Petrozavodsk company will deal separately with equipment deliveries. [Summary] *[Moscow Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Oct 87 LD]*

Sports Agreement With Ireland

Moscow October 27 TASS—An agreement on bilateral relations in sports between the sports organizations of the USSR and Ireland has been signed today by Vladimir Nosov, vice-chairman of the USSR State Sports Committee, and Desmond D. O'Sullivan, president of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of Ireland. The agreement has been signed for a term of five years and if over the six months before the expiry of its term neither of the sides tables proposals on a change in its contents, it will be automatically extended for an unlimited time. [Excerpts] *[Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 27 Oct 87 LD]*

Political and Social

Gosplan Deputy Head Describes 1988 Plan *LD271610 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS—A senior Soviet planning official today described the economic and social development plan for 1988, which was endorsed last week by the National Parliament, as "a first plan drawn up in a fundamentally new way, with account taken of the changes induced by perestroika in the life of the country".

Leonard Vid was speaking at a news conference given for Soviet correspondents by the state planning agency Gosplan, of which he is a vice-chairman.

He said the more important features of the new plan distinguishing it from previous ones included first of all higher targetted economic growth rates.

"Next year will decide the success or failure of the entire five-year period. This is why the planned development pace is fast, but quite realistic and adequately supported with both materials and finances," Vid said.

The plan was also much less detailed. "While the 1987 national plan contained some 12,000 different indices, the one for 1988 has just a little over 1,600. The rest is now planned by the ministries and enterprises themselves," the Gosplan deputy head said.

That, he said, gave them a freer rein and made for their showing initiative.

"This all means that we have begun to use the possibilities of the socialist system of economic management more fully," Vid noted.

He pointed to an unprecedentedly wide-ranging social program incorporated into the plan as another highly important feature.

"The plan provides for transferring 8.4 billion roubles from the industrial construction sphere to the social welfare sector. Soviet planning has not yet known such major shifts in favor of social programs," Vid said in conclusion.

Moscow Rabbi Honored for Patriotic Activity *PM272049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 2*

[USSR Supreme Soviet Decree Awarding Order of Friendship of the Peoples to Chief Rabbi of Moscow Choral Synagogue A.S. Shayeich]

[Text] Decree of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on Award of Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to A.S. Shayeich, chief rabbi of Moscow Choral Synagogue.

For patriotic activity in defense of peace and in connection with his 50th birthday, Adolf Solomonovich Shayeich, chief rabbi of the Moscow Choral Synagogue, is awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 27 October 1987.

Jewish 'Ex-Detainees' Demand 'Rehabilitation' *AU271357 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 27 Oct 87*

[Text] Moscow, Oct 27 (AFP)—A group of Soviet Jews, all of them former political detainees, went to the office of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet here Tuesday to make written demands for "rehabilitation".

Their leader, Yosif Begun, given an early release in February, said that ex-detainees who militated for Jewish rights were treated by the authorities as "second class citizens".

"We demand that our convictions be quashed," he said. "As long as the convictions remain in force, our situation stays the same as when we were tried."

Mr. Begun, who was last month given permission to emigrate, was accompanied among others by Anna Kholmianski, who was starting the 10th day of a hunger strike to press her demands for an emigration visa.

Weekly Editor Urges Brodskiy To Submit Poems *PM271609 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Oct 87 p 19*

[Harald Hamrin dispatch: "Brodskiy Is Welcome"]

[Excerpts] Moscow—"Joseph Brodskiy is welcome to send his poems for publication in one of the most prominent Soviet periodicals. Brodskiy is entitled to feel hurt by the treatment he has received in his old homeland. But it is now time to build bridges between the Nobel Prize winner and the Soviet Union," chief editor Vitaliy Korotich of the weekly *Ogonek* told *Dagens Nyheter*.

Korotich was unwilling to endorse the statement made Thursday [22 October] evening by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov. At a press conference Gerasimov accused the Swedish Academy of having "strange" and "exotic" taste.

The choice of Brodskiy as this year's Nobel Prize winner for literature left a "political aftertaste," Gerasimov said, thus indirectly accusing the academy of introducing political considerations into its choice of prize winner.

"Every decision can contain political elements," Korotich said. "But the Swedish Academy has said its piece. Now everything depends on Brodskiy himself."

Korotich said that he hopes that Brodskiy will demonstrate "political tact" in the new situation that has arisen.

"I hope that he will not make any sharp anti-Soviet statements," Korotich said. "I hope that he will take the Nobel Prize not as a political event but as a literary event."

Korotich also said that he fully understands that Brodskiy, as a result of the treatment he was subjected to in his old homeland, might have felt "hurt and insulted."

"But if this event (the Nobel Prize) could help to bring about a consolidation or a rapprochement between Brodskiy and the country he has left, this would be something important. He must be able to feel as if he belongs to the complex of modern Soviet poetry," Korotich said.

Korotich voiced the hope that Brodskiy will be able to return to the Soviet Union, which he left in 1972 in connection with his exile, and meet his colleagues among Russian writers and poets. He also said that he hopes that Brodskiy will be able to reestablish and "underline [understryka] his ties with the Soviet Union and what is happening here."

"I would be extremely glad if he would send me some of his poems for publication in *Ogonek*," Korotich said. [passage omitted]

Korotich's invitation to Brodskiy to "return" to his old homeland, in person and through his poems, gives an indication that it is possible that the official Soviet reaction to this year's Nobel Prize could be very different to the reaction when Andrey Sakharov and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, for example, were awarded the prize.

Lenin Cited on Importance of Democracy

PM261111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 3

[Georgiy Melikyan's article under "Reading Lenin" rubric: "...From the Sphere of Theory to the Sphere of Practice"—V.I. Lenin"; italics as published]

[Text] It is entirely understandable and entirely natural that in the days leading up to the jubilee we should be closely looking at the October Revolution. We are not moved just by an interest in yesterday—a desire to touch again the source where our present day began. Yesterday saw revolution and the beginning of the building of a

new society. Today sees restructuring and the revolutionary renewal of what has already been built. We occupy a different vantage point and live under quite different conditions. And that is why it is particularly important that we check our watches.

And we do not open each Lenin volume just out of mere interest "in the way that we open the shutters in our own home," to paraphrase one of our purest poets. Lenin's thought and approach, his inspiration, faith, and chosen path are essential to us over and over again. And this never has been and never will be mere history—it is the very spirit of modernity.

The country is undergoing restructuring. We have not long become accustomed to this word, understanding the meaning of what it involves. The conditions necessary to begin this great work were developed step by step. And now is the time for the next stage: All that has been planned must be implemented to the letter. The question of whether the implementation of restructuring will succeed has moved "from the sphere of theory to the sphere of practice."

That line is from V.I. Lenin's introduction to the second edition of the pamphlet "Will the Bolsheviks Hold On to State Power?" Vladimir Ilich completed the pamphlet exactly 70 years ago, 14 October 1917. No one yet believed in the Bolsheviks' ability to seize power, let alone hold on to it. That is why Lenin, 2 weeks after the creation of the worker-peasant government, set the task of demonstrating its viability through the practice of the proletariat. Lenin, of course, was addressing the problems of his own time. But the accuracy of the conclusion ("from the sphere of theory to the sphere of practice") and the clarity of the appeal ("Down to work, everyone get down to work") from Lenin's preface are relevant to our time. A time when the latest task of the revolution, a particularly important one—restructuring—is being tackled.

...The pamphlet "Will the Bolsheviks Hold On to State Power?", conceived more than 1 month before the seizure of power, was prescient. The analysis of the facts, social trends, and actions of parties and individuals was so accurate and comprehensive that it was borne out in detail. But the main thing was that the program for the power which still had to be won and retained was formulated. What is the worth after this of the claims of bourgeois "Lenin specialists," according to whom the Bolsheviks had no constructive program and groped their way along by trial and error? The truth is that from February through October Lenin thought through in depth various aspects of the future work of construction.

The creation of the new state apparatus was described by Vladimir Ilich as one "of the most serious and difficult tasks facing the victorious proletariat." It did not have to be dreamed up, it was there already in the form of the

soviets of worker, soldier, and peasant deputies. They had to replace the old oppressive, hidebound, irredeemably bourgeois state apparatus.

The soviets, Lenin said, provide "a close, indissoluble, easily verifiable, and renewable link with the masses and the majority of the people such as never existed in the previous state apparatus." Thanks to the fact that members of soviets were elected and replaceable, the soviets were more democratic than previous apparatuses. They (the soviets) bring together the most conscious, energetic, and progressive part of the oppressed classes—thus the vanguard can inspire, educate, teach, and carry with them the whole mass of these classes hitherto excluded from political life.

Excluded from history, Lenin adds.

Finally, the soviets combine the advantages of both parliamentarianism and immediate, direct democracy—the people's elected representatives become both legislators and executors of the law.

Recording and monitoring the production and distribution of goods, Lenin said, was the main problem for the proletarian revolution. Workers' control—control by all the people, control that is all-embracing, ubiquitous, and of the utmost accuracy and conscientiousness—must be organized. Accounting apparatuses like banks, syndicates, consumer societies, and employees' associations must be used. And Lenin sums up by saying that statewide *accountancy* and statewide *recording* of production and distribution form something like the *skeleton* of the socialist society.

Another task about which Lenin thought *before* the seizure of power was how to attract good organizers, engineers, agronomists, technicians, and scientifically trained specialists into the new state service. A firm stance is easy discernible here: Vladimir Ilich would later defend it in his first major work after the revolution "*The Next Tasks for Soviet Power*" and in his reports and works on the New Economic Policy.

The deepening of democracy in the running of the country will help the Bolsheviks retain state power, Lenin continues. Involving working people in the daily work of management is a marvelous way of *greatly increasing* at a stroke the new state apparatus. We appreciate that no unskilled laborer or cook is capable right now of joining in the management of the state, Lenin wrote. But we demand a decisive break with the prejudice that only officials from rich families are capable of running the state and carrying out the routine day-to-day work of management. We demand that the training of all these working people begin at once.

The reader today will no doubt linger over such a paragraph as the following, which is to be found in Lenin's pamphlet: "The state, dear people, is a class concept... While it is a vehicle for the bourgeoisie to

coerce the proletariat, the proletarian slogan can only be the *destruction* of that state. But when the state is proletarian, when it is a vehicle for the proletariat to coerce the bourgeoisie, then we will be fully and unconditionally in favor of firm power and centralism." And he goes on: "The proletariat will act as follows when victory is won: It will charge economists, engineers, agronomists, and others *under the control* of workers' organizations to draw up and verify the 'plan,' to seek means of making labor savings by centralization, and to investigate ways and means of achieving the simplest, most convenient, and universal form of control." How far-seeing Lenin was and how clearly he imagined the future!

The question of whether the Bolsheviks would retain state power was also linked by Lenin with the fact that the workers and soldiers knew that the Soviet Government would immediately offer a just peace to all those fighting and consequently propose an armistice and the conclusion of a rapid peace. Vladimir Ilich had written about this 2 weeks earlier in the article "The Impending Catastrophe and How To Combat It": "Domestic and foreign policy are inextricably linked. The country cannot be made defensible without supreme heroism by the people in executing the great economic transformations with boldness and resolution. And heroism among the masses cannot be generated without breaking with imperialism and offering a democratic peace to all the peoples." At the same period he made the following forecast in his article "Marxism and Insurrection": "...There is a 99-1 chance that the Germans will at least offer us an armistice." Thus the peace of Brest-Litovsk was conceived when the Bolsheviks were still in the stage of preparing to seize power.

Answering the chorus of opponents who foretold the destruction of Bolshevik power, even if it were established, Lenin exclaimed: "What shortsightedness, what shameful fear of the people, what hypocrisy!" He himself had an awesome faith in the people. And maintained that ideas become a force when they are taken up by the masses.

That is how this work by Lenin ends, but at its beginning he recalls his retort at the First All-Russian Congress of Soviets in June 1917 to the claim by Menshevik minister Tsereteli that Russia did not have a party ready to seize power: "It does!" What lay behind this? Lenin's confidence in the support of millions and his sense of responsibility for the fate of those millions.

This article by Lenin was written long ago... But it has a direct bearing on our times, although that by no means exhausts its value. It is its spirit that is more important: His faith in the people, in the party, in the vivifying force of democracy and justice. For all its significance as a historical document, it is this which we draw upon to find answers to today's questions. Initiative, vigor, a sense of principle, democracy, and glasnost are vitally necessary to restructuring. It is essential that everyone be

involved in establishing order, in running production, and in solving social problems. Otherwise nothing will happen. No miracle will take place—we must do everything ourselves for ourselves, for other people, for the country.

Perhaps the most important thing now is to carry through what has been started. The question of whether the Bolsheviks would retain state power was not only translated from the sphere of theory to the sphere of practice but was resolved by the practice of the entire people. Whether the Bolsheviks will carry through restructuring is today's question, a question whose answer the world awaits.

And it is the practice of the entire people that will answer that question.

CPSU CC Secretary Biryukova Visits Frunze

Meets Constituents

LD261842 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 26 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today a meeting was held between the voters of the Frunze Oktyabrskiy constituency in Frunze city and the USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for this constituency, Comrade Biryukova, a CPSU Central Committee secretary. Those who spoke at the meeting focused attention on unresolved problems and made specific suggestions for dynamically developing production and improving the people's welfare. Comrade Biryukova spoke.

Comrade Biryukova visited the Osh Textile Combine. Since 1 January 1987, the association has had new management structure and new state acceptance standards for its output. So far the collective of the association has not been coping with the plan tasks. The quality of the output could be better, as could its variety. During the talks, considerable reserves and opportunities for overcoming the backwardness and eliminating inadequacies were uncovered.

Comrade Biryukova visited the Frunze children's store, where there is a fairly wide assortment of clothing and other articles, but many of them do not meet current requirements. In the footwear department there was a conversation about raw materials. The CPSU Central Committee secretary noted that by overcoming existing inadequacies, the collectives that manufacture children's goods will have a chance to join the ranks of the front-runners.

Speaks on Restructuring

LD262254 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 26 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Comrade Biryukova is in Kirgizia. [passage omitted] In Frunze a meeting was held today between the voters of the Frunze Oktyabrskiy Constituency and the USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for this constituency, Aleksandra Pavlovna Biryukova. Comrade Biryukova drew the attention of her constituents to the main problems of the development of the country and the republic.

[Begin recording; Video shows Biryukova speaking from the platform of a large hall in which there is a large red banner saying in Kirgiz and Russian "Only Through Democracy and Thanks to Democracy is Restructuring Possible."]

[Biryukova] There are undoubted successes in the socioeconomic development of your republic, too. It is nice to be able to note the results of the work of the industrial enterprises of the Oktyabrskiy Rayon of the capital of Kirgizia. Thus, 3 enterprises, 15 shop sections, 137 teams and more 5,000 workers—and these are just partial statistics—will successfully fulfill the plan for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by 7 November.

By and large, though, the state of affairs in the Kirgiz SSR economy remains strained. Many key issues are being resolved slowly and not at the level required. Today, it is no longer possible to approach the economy with just the traditional, purely quantitative yardsticks. The task is to ensure a new quality of growth. Rhythm, an increase in efficiency and the fulfillment of contractual obligations are indispensable conditions for this.

But it is precisely in these most important of directions that the national economy of the republic has moved very feebly this year. And in some respects, it is even retreating. The food and housing issues, and the issue of securing goods and services are the most acute problems that trouble people. It is these issues that are at the center of the social policy of the party. [end recording]

Speakers at the meeting focused attention on the unresolved problems and made specific suggestions aimed at insuring the dynamic growth of production and the people's welfare.

Meets Labor Teams, Ends Visit

LD272124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1630 GMT 27 Oct 87

[Text] Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, ended her stay in Kirgizia today. She visited the town of Osh, Frunze, and addressed an extended session of the collegium of the Ministry of Light Industry of the republic and had conversations with labor teams. Main

attention was paid to satisfying the need for high-quality goods and various services. It was underlined that all the responsibility for the solution of these serious social issues lies with republican and local, party, state, and economic organs. They have at their disposal today for this purpose legal, financial, and organizational levers which are being utilized far from fully in Kirgizia. It is necessary for people to abandon their attitude of dependence of passively waiting for directives and help from the center while not exploiting their own resources. The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was interested in the work of labor teams in conditions of full financial autonomy and self-financing. As a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Biryukova met voters of the Frunze Oktyabrskiy constituency. She addressed a meeting with party and state leaders of the republic.

Scientific Coordinating Council Meets

PM261202 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 2

[TASS correspondent report: "Science: In the Key Areas"]

[Text] Vilnius, 22 Oct—The restructuring of scientific and scientific organizational activity in the union republic Academies of Sciences and regional departments and branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences aims to strengthen positions in the key areas of scientific and technical progress and promote collaboration between academy science and sector and VUZ science. This was stressed at a visiting session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Council for Coordinating Scientific Activity which opened in the Lithuanian capital today.

A report on the main results of the restructuring of the scientific institutions of union republic Academies of Sciences and regional departments and branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums was delivered by Academician V. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Academician Yu. Pozhela, president of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, spoke of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences's experience of work to pool the efforts of academy, sector, and VUZ science. A report on research currently being done by the Academies of Sciences of the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian SSR's to resolve the most urgent regional tasks was delivered by B. Purin, president of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The speakers noted that more than 250 institutions of the union republic Academies of Sciences are already taking part in the implementation of more than 190 republican scientific and technical programs to resolve the most important regional tasks. However, academy scientific potential is not fully utilized. Its contribution

to scientific and technical progress is insufficient and intersector science and technology complexes have not yet become structural components of the national economy capable of substantially accelerating the process of creating high-efficiency types of machinery and technology and assimilating them in production. The utilization of finished scientific developments is held back by the unsatisfactory experimental production base and design base.

The session was addressed by Academician G. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Helsinki Reports Closure of Moscow Airspace
[HUFVUDSTADSLADET 14 Oct]

PM271323 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSLADET in
Swedish 14 Oct 87 p 2

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN report: "Soviet Union Closed Its Airspace"]

[Text] The takeoff of the Finnair aircraft for Moscow was delayed by 90 minutes yesterday. This was because the airspace over Leningrad was closed for 45 minutes. The Soviet authorities gave no reason for the closure.

The Moscow flight was preparing for takeoff when the Soviet authorities announced the closure of airspace. The aircraft was vacated and the passengers had to wait in the airport terminal. Airspace was closed at 1400 hours Finnish time and opened again at 1445 hours. According to the timetable, the aircraft should have taken off at 1410 hours.

The Finnish authorities say that the closure could have been due to a visit to the city by some Soviet leader or to a military maneuver. An aircraft accident could also have been the cause.

In the last few years closures of airspace have been relatively rare in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, closures have been relatively common in Eastern Europe, and were so this summer. They have usually been due to military maneuvers and the authorities have announced them well in advance. In Western Europe there have often been closures because of strikes, for example.

Zaykov, Ligachev Attend Meeting on Computers

PM261559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Computer Equipment Must Become Part of Everyday Life"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has discussed some questions connected with implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Ensure Computer Literacy

Among Students at Secondary Educational Institutions and the Extensive Introduction of Computer Equipment to the Teaching Process" and the state of affairs with regard to initiating and organizing the mass production of personal computers for use in schools.

L.N. Zaykov and Ye.K. Ligachev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; the heads of the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science, the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Electronics Industry, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Education, and the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; and senior members of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers took part in the discussion.

It was noted that two basic models of personal computers for schools, which are up to present world standards, have been developed in a short space of time and their series production begun. In the 12th 5-year period alone industry will supply educational establishments with more than 500,000 such computers. A course entitled "The Fundamentals of Information Science and Computer Technology" and essential scientific methodology material have been prepared and published in mass editions. Research is being conducted into the use of computers for teaching a series of general educational and specialized disciplines in schools, technical schools, and vocational and technical schools.

This work is very important with regard to training the younger generation to solve the problems of computerizing the national economy.

At the same time the attention of the heads of the ministries and departments responsible for fulfilling these tasks was drawn to the need to draw up and implement measures to reduce the time taken to equip all secondary schools throughout the country with educational computer systems, considerably reduce the cost and labor-intensiveness of their manufacture, ensure the batch delivery of this equipment, complete with software, and likewise ensure that all new schools, vocational and technical schools, and technical schools are designed with a view to their being furnished with computer equipment.

L.N. Zaykov and Ye.K. Ligachev were acquainted with industrial models of Soviet-produced educational computer systems, with which secondary schools have begun to be equipped, teaching methods involving the use of computers, and developments in educational software.

At the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science Center for Information Science, which has opened on Smolenskiy Boulevard, the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee were familiarized with a number of new types of services on offer to the public and to enterprises: the organization of leisure

activities for children and teenagers involving computer games, personal computer time for cash for the purpose of solving various scientific and technical tasks, consultations on information science, and group and individual forms of training in the use of computers.

The task has been set of further developing information science and computer services throughout the country in order to accustom broad strata of the population to using personal computers at home and in a professional capacity.

Foundation To Remedy Conditions for Children
PM271151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Following the Call of the Heart: Constituent Conference of the Soviet Children's Foundation Named For V.I.Lenin"]

[Text] Every child has the right to a happy childhood. But how can we make a little person happy if he is—such a bitter word—an orphan? Even the most humanitarian society cannot give back a mother or father to a child who has lost his parents, but we can and must surround him with a mother's generous care and a father's reliable concern.

It is this aim which has engendered a noble social initiative—the creation in our country of the Soviet Children's Foundation named for V.I. Lenin. Its constituent conference was held 14 October in Moscow, in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

Representatives of social organizations and labor collectives, school teachers and teachers from children's homes, party and soviet workers, scientific and cultural figures, and representatives of the clergy gathered here. With them were delegations from a number of international organizations.

The delegates and guests applauded a greeting from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the participants in the constituent conference. The greeting was read out by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report on the main avenues of activity for the V.I. Lenin Soviet Children's Foundation was delivered by the writer A.A. Likhanov, chairman of the foundation's organizing committee. Childhood is the focal point for all human endeavor and hope, he said. But what has happened to this wonderful and unforgettable age which everyone goes through? In setting up the Soviet Children's Foundation we must provide an honest answer to this question which has been asked by life...

No renewal of human relationships can be achieved without a moral purification. But a revision of morality is fruitless if we do not scrape the rust and mold from one of the most decisive human attitudes—the attitude

toward childhood. Our country has a multitude of splendid examples of humane, genuinely Leninist consideration for children. For instance, the Kirov Power Machine Building Production Association named for Lepshe has constructed 22 children's combines for its workers' children—some of them can be considered of international standard. And a specific material effect has been achieved—the number of certificates issued to parents to look after sick children at the association has been halved in the last 5 years. For information: Approximately R1 billion are spent annually to cover certificates of absence for looking after children.

This example is convincing proof of the fact that investing money in childhood benefits the individual enterprise and society as a whole and that the new principles of economic activity now being introduced into practice must be applied to childhood in the most serious manner.

A natural characteristic of children is that they are defenseless. That is why the age-old truth that children need the protection and help not only of the people closest to them—parents and relatives—but of all of society is so obvious. The tendency to be mesmerized by general prescriptions about mankind, a reluctance to delve deeply into facts and make them public, trends toward relieving industry of responsibility for the consequences of its activity, and the pursuit of immediate economic benefits to the detriment of long-term results have given rise to a new form of egoism and, as a consequence, to social, economic, and moral irresponsibility. This applies particularly to the Novolipetsk Metallurgical Combine, where the surrounding atmosphere is a danger to the health of women and small children, to industrial centers in Bashkiria, where widespread bronchial asthma has been recorded among children, and to other regions.

The family contract in agriculture is not always justified from the viewpoint of the health of mother and child. Thus, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children work on tobacco plantations in Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, and Moldavia which are cultivated on the basis of the family contract. Research has established that the breast milk contains a high concentration of nicotine and this leads to anemia and hypotrophy in the child. A lot of creative effort has been expended lauding the labor of the women machine operators who spared neither themselves nor their future children during difficult days for our fatherland. But is it not time now to begin serious work to free women from having to work on unfinished tractors and combines?

Why are we talking about this at the constituent conference? Because the public which has joined forces for such a noble cause as the defense and protection of children must have real rights and a real opportunity to influence such processes as industrial egoism and the activity of ministries and departments. In this connection the speaker cited a Soviet of People's Commissars decree

dated 1919 on the establishment of the Child Protection Council. It said: "The Child Protection Council is given the right to 'veto' departments' dispositions, via the appropriate people's commissars..., if those dispositions will clearly be detrimental to children." The speaker urged delegates to propose to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers that the foundation have recorded in writing its right to participate effectively in regulating relations between the economy and the child.

Great attention was devoted to the problem of relations between society and the younger generation, above all the family, its stability, and its educative and protective role. The speaker introduced to delegates one of the 70 million Soviet families which can rightfully be called happy. Lyudmila Sergeyevna and Mikhail Mikhailovich Jordan grew up in the same children's home and, bereft of the comfort of a home, they dreamed the quite unchildlike dream of a large, strong family which would not allow any child to fall lonely, cold, or wretched. Now they have 10 kids. Mikhail Mikhailovich is a worker at Leningrad's "Nevskiy Zavod" (four members of the family work there). Lyudmila Sergeyevna, heroine-mother, is a medic.

Bringing up 10 children is a feat. But a good large family must not occupy a back seat in the public interest. One of the foundation's most important ethical tasks must be to support sound, deserving large families. Precisely deserving families, the speaker stressed, recalling that during the last 5-year plan in Latvia alone the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium withheld awards from 406 mothers of large families who were guilty of drunkenness and other misdemeanors.

The modern family is enduring major trials. Every year 700,000 children under 18 are left without one parent as a result of divorce. Around 60 % of children in families where complete incomprehension of one another, egoism, and absence of compassion and sympathy are the general norm are orphans even though they have both parents, but you wouldn't take them into a children's home.

We reap dreadful fruits from drink. In Moscow alone 8 % of children suffer from congenital oligophrenia.

Restraint, ethical literacy, and culture in everyday life—how little we talk about something so simple yet so necessary! Why are such concepts as family patience, willingness in the home, and tractability—a measure of virtue, sense, honor—and forgotten male chivalry not as topical? Women have become the main motive force for family comfort. Around 100 billion man-hours are expended annually in the country on housework. And women do it all—the total of men's efforts here is micro-meager. Compare: a total of 180 billion man-hours are expended on all production labor in the country, and women's contribution is extremely large

here too. The statistical average asserts that with such an overload a mother spends only 40 minutes in 24 hours on bringing up her children.

Even as no more than an organizing committee the foundation has frequently seen how eager modern bureaucrats are to cut themselves off from children by issuing instructions, taking advantage of children's lack of a voice and the feeble voices of mothers, who unfortunately are the last to be heeded in our country and whose struggle for well-being is often like a real path of torment.

The large family is tired of indifference and craves humanity. And what wonderful examples of it there are! For instance, the Lenin Kolkhoz in Chernobayevskiy Rayon, Cherkassy Oblast gives single-payment assistance of R500 on the birth of a third child, R600 for the fourth, R800 for the fifth, R1,000 for the sixth, R1,500 for the seventh, and R2,000 for the eighth. The grants are the same at the "Radyanska Ukraina" Kolkhoz. In the oblast's Cherkasskiy Rayon individual houses are built for large families, the construction being paid for by the enterprises and kolkhozes, and necessary goods are delivered right to the house.

The speaker suggested setting up a Children's Foundation family council. The family, he said, is the intersection of almost all our problems—from the economic, social, ecological, and demographic to the strictly personal.

One of the foundation's first concerns is to protect the child rejected by the family or taken from it by law. There are 300,000 children living in nursery homes, children's homes, and orphanages, and 700,000 are in care, with foster parents, or have been adopted. The conference delegates include outstanding defenders of such children. Such as the great mother Antonina Pavlovna Khlebushkina. During the war years, as a relatively young woman, she set up a children's home in Tashkent which took in children from Stalingrad. Over her 45 years as director Antonina Pavlovna has raised 3,280 children, and half of them have received higher education. Her children include ministers and people's artists, and 70 have left bearing her own warm, kindly name of Khlebushkin.

The wonderfully uplifted rank of real mothers and fathers includes Hero of Socialist Labor Marina Gurgonova Kontareva, chief physician at Moscow's No. 12 Nursery Home; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Katolikov, director of the Syktyvkar boarding school; and Hero of Socialist Labor Anna Dmitrievna Nesterenko, director of a boarding school in the village of Verba, Rovno Oblast.

But—alas!—there are not many such noble people and teachers in the nursery homes, children's homes, and boarding schools. Only one-fifth of these institutions can be deemed satisfactory. Stealing from adults is rife in

many of them, and child battering is commonplace. This summer a CPSU Central Committee resolution was published concerning radical changes in the education and protection of such children. Observing that the foundation's future administration will immediately have to elaborate a program, the speaker stressed the importance of creating a system of social control. Within a very short time the condition of every single nursery home, children's home, and orphanage must be checked and order resolutely established in them. This means granting the foundation the right of comprehensive control over institutions of this type. The organizing committee chairman suggested that the USSR People's Control Committee should consider the Children's Foundation as a subdivision of itself in all questions associated with protecting the child.

It was proposed that two social organizations be created within the foundation's framework—the All-union Child Care Council and the All-union Council of Children's Home Alumni. We have already seen a wonderful example. In Dnepropetrovsk children's home alumni of various ages held their first rally and created the "Adult Children's Home" club, to unite alumni and help children now in homes. For among those who have passed through this difficult school is concealed a huge and hitherto underexploited potential of wisdom and conviction.

Today it must be said honestly that the history of the children's home has become part of our country's tragic history. Orphanhood proved a mirror which reflected the calamities and deprivations of the Civil War, collectivization, and dekulakization. The year 1937 was one of the most wretched pages in the history of the children's home. A whole generation of children grew up in children's homes during the war and the postwar period. How many children's lives and souls were saved by teachers whose names, unfortunately, are little known? Even at the most difficult times it has been considered an important obligation to help such homes. However, in recent years a strange quietude has relegated the children's home to the back burner in terms of public interest.

It is the foundation's task to break the silence. Another important aim is to restore social justice with regard to these children. Last year in the RSFSR only 397 children from children's homes completed the 10th grade, and only 50 managed to gain entry to a VUZ. And is it not a reproach to us all, the speaker said, that in the thirties the overwhelming majority of children's home pupils went to VUZ's, whereas in the eighties an alarmingly small minority is gaining entry? The future destiny of children in children's homes and their first steps in life must receive the foundation's moral and material support.

In this matter a civic and human initiative is dearer than all wealth. Galina Veniaminovna and Viktor Petrovich Rozhkov from Irkutsk are present at the conference with their children. Since having two children of their own they have adopted five other youngsters and given them warmth and love.

The family of medical orderly Galina Ivanovna Vasil'yeva and construction worker Ivan Todorov has acted in a similarly high moral fashion. This Soviet-Bulgarian family lives and works in Stariy Oskol. They also had two children. Then sorrow struck—Galina Ivanovna's brother died, and his five children were at first in a children's home. Now they are all together in one big family!

One more name was cited in the report—Asgat Galimzyanovich Galimzyanov from Kazan. In recent years he has given R40,000 to the Kazan Nursery Home; he bought a "Niva" automobile and, without ever taking the wheel himself, gave it to the home. In the home's courtyard sculptors have constructed the country's first-ever monument to a nursery home teacher, paid for by Galimzyanov. Asgat Galimzyanovich has sent R5,000 to the Ivanov International Children's Home, contributed R10,000 to the Chernobyl fund, and sent money to Georgia after the disaster there.

Asgat Galimzyanovich is a simple carter, "a mare driver" he says in jest. He goes round the homes on horseback, collects waste food, fattens steers, sells the meat, and hands over the money to the children without ever touching it. Galimzyanov's wages are R110, his wife is a Group I invalid, and they live in an apartment with stove heating and without any conveniences; their two grown-up children, who fully share their father's world outlook, help them. It could be said that Asgat Galimzyanovich personally started the foundation many years prior to its creation. By the decision of his conscience!

Repeating the appeal to protect children, the speaker announced sadly that we suffer that tragic event—the funeral of a child—2.5 times more often than the Americans, 5 times more often than the Japanese, and 4 times more often than the Swedes. These admissions can be interpreted by world public opinion in its own way. However, these bitter painful figures are not being cited for sensation, but to inform the people and arouse their determination to defend and protect children. This year, at the initiative of the USSR Ministry of Health, 1,300 doctors and specialists from the country's leading medical centers went to the Central Asian regions to treat children during the two summer months when intestinal diseases peak. In Uzbekistan alone visiting medics rescued 500 children from death in July and August!

The report contained a proposal that such missions should continue to be organized at the foundation's expense. An additional idea is to set up Soviet Children's Foundation pediatric consultantancies under the jurisdiction of health ministers and oblast health department chiefs in areas where child mortality is high.

Every day invalids of the last war die. But every day little people born invalids take their place. The boarding schools for them are part of the Ministry of Social Security [as published]. The situation there is similar to

the situation in children's homes. Model homes do exist, but many are disgraceful. This is a place where society can show its humanity and demonstrate effective, practical compassion.

Adult efforts are needed just as much to protect children from getting involved in crime. The inspectorates for minors' affairs have 200,000 children on record, and 14,000 of them are from children's homes. Not just youth crime but child crime has been on the increase, and 14-15 year-olds today account for one-third of all crimes committed by minors. As of last year youth crime in the country is declining somewhat. So everyone must devote even more effort to giving this reduction a quality of positive inertia so as to reduce the crime rate to a minimum among people whose life is only just beginning. Child drug addiction, toxin addiction, alcoholism, all the various pollutants of a child's body and a child's mind must evoke in us a sense of social fear for our future. If we do fear for our children, we must act. Let the future foundation endeavor to unite society for this most important work.

Trouble, pain, injustice—these are ageless feelings, and children experience them with their whole, undefended souls at times even more profoundly than we adults. The Soviet Children's Foundation is obligated to give social and moral first aid to our children. It will have to make vigorous use of the right of legislative initiative which all social organizations have. I would like to believe that party, trade union, and Komsomol committees, and soviet organs in the localities will not regard uniting adults along people's lines to help children and the very process of combining efforts as an insignificant matter. The Komsomol will have a particular role to play in the foundation's affairs. One of the future foundation's most important tasks is to unite the efforts of the intelligentsia—artistic, technical, and scientific—for the good of children. Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, for instance, on receiving a U.S. scientific award, used it to buy several computers and gave them to the Moscow City Pioneers and School Students Center young cosmonauts' club. At the same time U.S. astronaut K. Sullivan and Soviet cosmonaut A. Serebrov gave lectures to the young dreamers.

Not only adults throughout the world but children too are showing tremendous interest in what is happening in our country. Every week while the organizing committee has been working, at least one U.S. social group has submitted a proposal to us concerning exchanges between children. Child diplomacy has become a reality in international relations. The foundation could unite the hitherto scattered efforts in the sphere of children's exchanges and play a significant role in consolidating peace.

The speaker went on to dwell on the foundation's resources and style of activity, stressing that its style of work is absolutely exact and specific: help for the specific child, and concrete initiatives, actions, deeds, and

projects. All the material side of the business will be based on voluntary donations and subscriptions. Such participation is not a duty but a question of conscience. Moreover not a single ruble donated by citizens to the foundation will be spent on maintaining the apparatus. The apparatus will have to operate on the principle of self-financing and self-capitalization and earn money for its upkeep from production, publishing, and other activity.

It is proposed to form sections of the Children's Foundation in all the union republics, kray and oblast centers, and 25 of the country's largest cities. The Children's Foundation weekly newspaper *Semya* ["The Family"], which will start to come out next January, as well as the Institute of Childhood, which the foundation will control jointly with the USSR Academy of Sciences, are to play an important role in this work.

The foundation must not and cannot be a substitute for state efforts on behalf of children. It is a question of additional, people's participation. Not only must the state help the people but the people must also help the state. Family—people—mankind: Let us take this dialectic chain, this wise connection as a motto, a fundamental idea, which reflects the Soviet Children's Foundation's supreme humanitarian function as one of the most noble, most moral people's institutions for restructuring, purifying, and renewing the country's spiritual life, A.A. Likhanov said in conclusion. In setting up the foundation we are tackling a construction project. And construction work demands quality, patience, and persistence. We are not starting from scratch. The Soviet people, who are approaching the 70th anniversary of October with the virtue of an honest searcher after truth, have glorious traditions developed over generations. Investing our society's moral potential in children means securing a concrete moral result. Helping the state to take on part of a difficult burden is the supreme creative, constructive idea of the Soviet Children's Foundation named for V.I. Lenin. We have difficult work ahead—turning the people's spiritual self-awareness toward children. In the name of the child, and for the sake of the child and our future.

Z.F. Dragunkina, senior secretary of the organizing committee, delivered a report on the draft charter of the V.I. Lenin Soviet Children's Foundation

The reports were debated. The speakers were unanimous in saying that a decisive turn in society's attention to the problems of the child and the family and increasing parents' responsibility for children's upbringing must be a matter of honor for every aware citizen of the Soviet state. Joint actions by state and social organizations, labor collectives, and individual citizens, by everyone involved in the well-being of children, are taking on most important significance.

Children's Fund Conference Ends 14 Oct

PM271429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Conference Over"]

[Text] The constituent conference of the V.I. Lenin Soviet Children's Fund completed work in Moscow 14 October.

The conference received numerous telegrams from labor collectives and organizations and from individual citizens saying that they have transferred money to the fund's account in honor of its foundation.

The delegates ratified the V.I. Lenin Soviet Children's Fund Statute.

The conference participants adopted a resolution emphasizing that party and government concern for mothers and children and for comprehensively strengthening and enhancing the prestige of the family requires nationwide support. Decisively directing society's attention toward childhood and family problems and increasing parents' responsibility for raising young people must become a matter of honor for every aware Soviet citizen.

The conference appeal to the Soviet people was read out.

The fund's leading organs were elected. Writer A.A. Likhanov was elected chairman of the board.

V.A. Grigoryev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, took part in the conference.

The conference is over. The concert "Adults and Children—Inseparable Friends" was its finale, so to speak.

Mordovian Minister Interview on 1988 Budget

LD262217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 26 Oct 87

[Text] In connection with the coming session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, today the second plenary sitting of the Planning and Budgetary Commission was held. Participants reviewed the results of the work of the preparatory commissions, which conducted a preliminary examination of sections of the draft state plan for economic and social development and republic's 1988 budget. Our correspondent Olga Vasilenko interviewed Vasily Semenovich Uchaykin, chairman of the Commission for the Principal Indices of the Budget, chairman of the Mordovian SSR Council of Ministers.

[Begin recording] [Uchaykin] One of the principal features of next year's budget is the growth of expenditure on social and cultural requirements. For this we foresee an increase of 54.4 billion rubles, 10.6 % over 1987 levels. The republic's draft state budget includes targets for cutting spending and mobilizing additional financial

resources through the rational utilization of funds for capital construction, reduction and elimination of plants operating at a loss, increasing consumer goods production with improved quality, and implementing other measures to find internal economic reserves and to ensure effective and economical utilization of state funds.

[Vasilenko] Your preparatory commission found reserves to increase budget revenues by taxes on turnover and payments from profits amounting to nearly 36 million rubles. Where and how did you find this money? Tell me, please.

[Uchaykin] First of all, it was noted that in a number of ministries and departments serious unproductive expenditure is being permitted. We note that the quality of output is not entirely positive. There are also other shortcomings like the covering of penalty sanctions for the revaluation of those goods, from, say, the Ministry of Local Industry, which this year has not fulfilled the set targets for marketing of output, taking into account pledge rates. Nearly 94 million rubles worth of goods failed to reach the population and the national economy in the required range. It should be noted that one in three of this ministry's enterprises fails to fulfill the plan for growth in labor productivity and for lowering production costs and profits and, characteristically for this year, the number of enterprises operating with a loss under this ministry increased.

There is a similar picture of enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry. More than half of the enterprises are breaking their contractual commitments. One enterprise in five has permitted an increase in the cost of goods output.

[Vasilenko] What do you, as a deputy, see as the reason for this?

[Uchaykin] Many heads of these enterprises have lost their way. They have not been seeking additional reserves and opportunities to improve their work.

[Vasilenko] And how do you see the deputies' role? Not only deputies of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet but of other sections, too?

[Uchaykin] The local soviets have to date been given great rights. They should and can plan with certainty the construction of housing and other social and consumer facilities and allocate appropriate state capital investments to these aims. This does not, of course, depend now on the State Planning Committee of the Russian Federation or of the USSR. Our wellbeing is in our own hands. [end recording]

Ligachev Tours Moscow Oblast Cooperatives
LD272214 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 27 Oct 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev has familiarized himself with the work of a number of cooperatives in Moscow Oblast. Six hundred and fifty-seven cooperatives have been set up in the oblast. Over the 9 months of the current year they produced output and rendered services for the population to the value of R4.7 million.

In the town of Mytishchi, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee paid a visit to the all-union scientific, design, construction, and technological institute of recyclable materials of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. Here, he familiarized himself with an exhibition of consumer goods, made by the oblast's cooperatives from recycled raw materials and industrial waste and expressed interest in the institute's range of studies in the course of working out and introducing into practice processing technologies, and in the production of equipment essential for this.

In the cooperative mass catering enterprise a thorough discussion was held with its members about bringing additional food resources into the turnover, first and foremost through purchasing of surpluses of agricultural produce from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, from private subsidiary plots of citizens, from amateur gardeners, and from market gardeners.

In the town of Kaliningrad, Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev acquainted himself with the experience of work of the Impuls Creative Youth Association, which has more than 500 people. The main task of this association is to bring up young people on the basis of collective forms of labor and creativity. The work of the Uyut and Ekspres cooperatives was positively appraised.

In the conversations with the leaders of Moscow oblast, of the towns of Mytishchi and Kaliningrad, and with the workers of cooperatives, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized the importance of developing the cooperative movement, of increasing the production of consumer goods for which there is a higher demand among the population.

There also took place meetings and conversations between Comrade Ligachev and the inhabitants of the towns of Mytishchi and Kaliningrad, during the course of which questions of improving the housing conditions, consumer, trade, medical and cultural services, and of stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and production of illicit alcoholic beverages, of strengthening discipline and order at work, and on the streets of towns were discussed.

During the visits to the cooperatives and discussions of the questions that have been mentioned, comrade Ligachev was accompanied by Comrade Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow obkom and by senior CPSU Central Committee staff.

Media 'Ballyhoo' Over Yerevan Protests Noted
PM281140 Moscow *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*
in Russian 28 Oct 87 p 9

[Own correspondent Zoriy Balayan report: "People in Yerevan Are Amazed"]

[Text] Yerevan—For several days in succession the Western radio stations, almost without exception, have hurried to report in various languages the demonstration which took place in Yerevan. The extraordinary ballyhoo over it can only cause amazement.

The people of Yerevan were only exercising their right to freedom of "rallies, street marches, and demonstrations," guaranteed by Article 50 of the USSR Constitution.

Incidentally, this was not the first demonstration about conservation of the city's atmosphere. *Literaturnaya Gazeta* has already told its readers (7 October 1987) how the citizens assembled at the walls of the Nairit science and production association. They demanded the fulfillment of the resolution of the Chief State Public Health Physician on the immediate closure of the most harmful rubber production shop, which discharges into Yerevan's atmosphere chloroprene, which is dangerous to health. Then, unfortunately, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry did not fulfill the resolution. *Literaturnaya Gazeta* also published an official reply by the chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, saying that the USSR Council of Ministers has ordered the closure of the old rubber production shop by the end of this year.

All this has been reported repeatedly by the press, radio, and television. And it was spoken of at the demonstration in Yerevan outside the Spendiarov Theater of Opera and Ballet. Silva Kaputikyan, for instance, said that at the forthcoming session of the USSR Supreme Soviet F. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian Council of Ministers, is to speak about the acute ecological situation in Yerevan. (This speech was published in the press.) Apparently those who informed the radio stations did not know that, apart from writers, the speakers at the rally included scientists and public figures, students, and even the first deputy chairman of Yerevan Gorispolkom. Just as they did not know, doubtless, that among the participants in the rally, which was many thousands strong, were a secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the first secretary of Yerevan party gorkom, the first secretary of the republic Komsomol Central Committee, raykom first secretaries, and rayispolkom chairmen from the city. I do not think they can have known, either, that the participants in the

demonstration had informed the local authorities beforehand of the time and place of the demonstration. So nothing unusual happened in Yerevan, where the only unusual thing is the existence of a chloroprene production unit issuing poisonous fumes in the city center. But that, you may be sure, is a matter that can be rectified. The government decision will certainly be fulfilled.

Tallinn Forum Views Patriotic Education
PM281045 Moscow *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* in
Russian 17 Oct 87 p 2

[M. Kornysheva report: "Dialogue Generates Truth"]

[Text] Tallinn—How to ensure that every young citizen is first an internationalist and then a worker, engineer, teacher, doctor, or specialist in any other sphere?

This was one of the basic questions to which an answer was sought by participants in the discussion held in the section entitled "The Role of History in the Patriotic and International Education of Young People" at the Tallin All-union Conference "The Common Historical Fate of the Peoples of the USSR: History and the Present Day."

Academics and party and Komsomol workers from Moscow, Riga, Dushanbe, Lvov, and other cities put interesting thoughts and suggestions forward in their reports. They spoke with concern about the need to adopt a more serious approach to establishing a high standard of international contact and developing the ability to take account of the requirements of one's own people and respect the national identity of others. Questions regarding the generation gap and inadequate study of our country's history and youth problems were pointedly raised. Justified grievances were raised against the work of scientific establishments.

I asked Igor Shestopalov, deputy chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, to share his impressions with us.

"It is valuable that theorists and practical experts in the work of the international and patriotic education of young people should have come together in our auditorium. This does not happen often. There has been the opportunity not only to get to know others' experience but also to talk about problems and to outline plans for future activity. We can all see that there are quite a few unsolved problems in the sphere of national and international [mezhnatsionalnyye] relations. It is necessary to expand individual work in the international education of young men and women, to overcome stereotypes, and to find new forms."

Readers' Fears on Voicing Criticism Noted

PM130900 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 3

[Roundup of readers' letters by IZVESTIYA letters editor Vladimir Nadein under the rubric "Reading the Mail": "He Who Kept Silent"]

[Excerpts] Persecution for voicing criticism is now punishable by law, but the editorial mail did not respond to the introduction of the new legislative measures with a sigh of relief. There are still many letters describing revenge on those who dare to criticize. [passage omitted]

But how is just criticism to be distinguished from abuse? How can the distinction be made between implacability toward shortcomings and loud demagoguery? Where does concern for the common weal end and love for your own pocket begin?

Long years of work with critical reports led me to the firm conviction that a clear, unequivocal, immovable boundary between constructive criticism and demagogic criticism does not exist, and it is pointless to look for it. However wise, however perspicacious the commission that investigates a critical report may be, its judgments will be approximate all the same. The truth cannot be known by those who investigate a collective's life, but only by those who make up the collective.

"Things are difficult for anyone who dares to stand up for the truth," I.S. Podduzina of Voronezh Oblast believes. "I want to take part personally in the cause on which, without exaggeration, the country's future depends. But everywhere I come up against a wall of indifference." She is echoed by S.A. Shevchuk of Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast: "I would not advise any friend of mine to stand up to the bosses alone. An enemy—fine, let him bash his brains out. What can you do alone?" It is noteworthy that in his long letter S.A. Shevchuk describes several forms of conflicts arising from criticism, but never even mentions that such clashes always take place before many people's eyes. Can indifferent silence really be the lot of the majority? V.F. Raskidnoy of Voroshilovgrad Oblast adds: "When we are silent, every one of us is silent. The conduct of the collective is determined by the conduct of each member of the collective individually. You can hide behind the majority, you can hide in the bushes, behind the trees, in a dark corner. It does not matter where, all that matters is to hide, to funk it."

Readers are not inclined to condemn without reservation those who experience misgivings, mental vacillations, or even fear. "I want to write a few words in defense of those who are afraid," A. Dolnikov writes from Kharkov. "The bloody wound that is nobly but unfairly called the 'personality cult' is still bleeding. You must understand those who are afraid. But it will pass. It will certainly pass. Soviet people are changing for the better, before our very eyes."

"It is hard to find any other problem in our life that is by its nature at the same time as simple, and as extraordinarily difficult and complex, as the problem of participation by every member of our society in the restructuring of all our life," Leningrader V.I. Deryabin writes.

Personal participation in the transformations is still one of the most contentious issues in our mail. The majority of readers insist that the success of the restructuring is entirely dependent on the will of the "top strata." "It is necessary to restructure the state apparatus and its attitude to people in such a way that you cannot abuse an official position, that unpublicized privileges and rewards are abolished, that you cannot do bad work, produce poor quality output, and so forth"—that is the opinion of I.I. Beyder of Gorkiy City.

The opinion of a large group of readers can be represented by the letter from S.M. Gusakov of Volgograd: "On the one hand, there are millions of honest working people, kolkhozes, the working intelligentsia—they are the vast majority, who sincerely trust the party and support the restructuring. On the other hand, there are the people who have elbowed their way into leadership posts, people alien to our ideology—careerists, bribe-takers, toadies, idlers, who have received posts through favoritism. They are the minority, but they cling very tenaciously to their posts and their portfolios, and they put the brakes on the restructuring and sabotage it on any pretext."

V.N. Kolomeychenko of Sochi sees this stance as a simplification of the actually complex situation the country is in: "The point is not that someone at the ministry has failed to do this or that. The point lies elsewhere, in something we simply do not talk about: By the mid-eighties our entire economy had reached the limit of its potential. Everything was about to fall apart, and the surprising thing is by what miracle we were still managing to do anything, how it was still working at all. Hence the difficulties in the initial period of the restructuring. This is a painful, but not tragic period, and it is necessary to go through it cautiously, publicize it correctly, and orient the people. Explaining everything solely in terms of poor cadres is both unobjective and damaging. People will lose faith in themselves and the leaders, and then the restructuring will become more difficult."

Many letters note the importance of the "democratic orientation of the masses" (I.V. Kalinin of Krasnoyarsk), of "banishing from your own soul the tendency to pin hopes on the force of orders and the whistle of the administrative lash" (A.B. Gryaznova of Tbilisi), and of the "democratic spirit which generates a day-to-day readiness to defend your convictions to the end" (V.R. Kuzmin of Lipetsk Oblast).

In my view the problem whose extremes are outlined below is also worthy of attention. Reader G. Yegorov of Kherson Oblast believes that "with our splendid, industrious people you can move mountains, given the right

leadership and the absence of unjustified restrictions. Just don't stand in their way!..." I.T. Aslanova of Lenin-grad has a different view: "For long years we were busy not only praising this or that leader, but also praising ourselves. We are the most industrious, we said, the most conscientious, the most this and that... First, it is not true. And second, all we do with this boasting is to demobilize ourselves. I think in our country many serious shortcomings existed before—our great writers wrote about them—and developed later. Industriousness, for instance. Incidentally, the restructuring has brought many things to light. As soon as there were fewer bans, the shortcomings inherent in us all came to the surface."

A number of letters express the fear that in any case the complex process of restructuring could be broken off by force. P.YE. Kamarda of Voroshilovgrad believes that "the enemy of restructuring is becoming more and more many-faced. First he says: 'Where are you hurrying to?' Then he cites the enormous difficulties and says that we have no experience in this matter. And then he simply threatens the active supporters of restructuring with reprisals." Can you give a guarantee, F.N. Petrenko of Semipalatinsk asked the author of this roundup, that everything will go on like this, that there will be no return to the old way, that they will not start "catching" those who wrote, spoke, criticized? "What, you can't?" F.N. Petrenko exclaimed, without, of course, any suggestion of gloating. "But without such a guarantee, anyone can see what this fearfulness is based on."

I suppose the underlying question in this warning from the reader can be answered quite clearly. This answer has been given publicly and from the highest platforms: Only glasnost can guarantee us against arbitrariness. Demanding guarantees from one individual, whoever he may be, means transferring your own civic responsibility for the country's future onto someone else's shoulders. Here it will be apposite to quote the view of B.G. Zhivotvorov of Maritime Kray: "I understand glasnost to mean not chattering in a waiting line, but the readiness calmly and firmly to tell the truth to people to whom it may not be very pleasant. To tell it on every occasion. Even to the bosses, of whatever rank. And to a colleague who uses criticism to gain access to benefits."

It is also useful to tell the truth to yourself. Especially when it is you yourself who becomes the kind of person who wants to keep quiet.

Correspondents Hit Uzbek Economic Corruption
PM201141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

[Letter published under "PRAVDA Mailbag" rubric and general headline "About Restructuring": "The Way Things Are Ordered Here"]

[Text] Denau, Surkhan-darya Oblast—Esteemed Editors! We put this question to you as the organ of the CPSU Central Committee: Is restructuring really proceeding anywhere else the way it is here in Denau, and in

Surkhan-darya Oblast in general? In the stores the prices of goods, particularly imported goods and scarce goods, are hiked at the whim of the salespeople: There is one price in one store and a different price in another store. Price lists are displayed just for the duration of a check and are then removed. Prices are indicated only for goods not in demand, which no one takes.

Vegetables and fruits in the market are very expensive, as dealers instantly buy them up wholesale from kolkhoz stalls and sell them at much more than their original selling prices. Oil is taken away from the mill in broad daylight in flasks and jerricans. And take the bus pool. Everyone knows that drivers use the buses for personal enrichment, and tickets are not issued in buses or fixed-route taxicabs. They have no one to fear here, because the Department for the Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation and control workers shut their eyes to this. Electricity is also being stolen all around. But the oblast power department, as though knowing nothing, issues an instruction to disconnect the electricity supply for 8-10 hours 3-4 times a week for reasons of economy. This in a region where the heat in the summer and the fall is unbearable and where food spoils without refrigerators.

This is particularly noticeable to a fresh eye, when someone comes from elsewhere. Thus, having lived for 8 years in Leningrad Oblast prior to this, we too were struck by the way things are ordered in Uzbekistan. Or, rather, disordered.

Petukhov

Paltseva

RSFSR Poppy Growing Ends After Complaints
PM201451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 2

[G. Alimov report under the rubric "Following Up IZVESTIYA Article": "The Last Plantations. It Has Been Decided To Completely End Sowing of Oilseed Poppies in the Country"]

[Text] In three oblasts—Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, and Voronezh—the harvesting of the poppy crop is now under way on the last plantations. The total sown area was 8,520 hectares.

A radical decision has been adopted by the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee and the Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry. *Izvestiya* ("Ambush in the Poppy Field," No. 238) raised the question of completely eliminating poppy sowing. Serious circumstances required this—above all the exacerbation of the problem of the spread of drug addiction.

And here is the official response to the editorial office from the All-union Association for the Production, Procurement, and Processing of Medicinal Plants (Soyuzlekrasprom): "In view of the special social significance of the measures to combat drug addiction, the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry has accepted the proposal for the complete cessation of poppy sowing in the country..."

A similar decision has also been ratified in the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee.

Now for comments on this decision.

"At the suggestion of the Soyuzlekrasprom—the main consumer of poppies—we sharply reduced sowings of this crop," G. Romanenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, said. "This year the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and also the Tatar ASSR and the Bashkir ASSR totally abandoned the sowing of poppies. The number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes growing poppies was reduced from 286 in 1986 to 41 this year. Now farms are completely relieved of orders [for poppies]..."

My interlocutor admitted that this decision was not easy for the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee. Apart from the Soyuzlekrasprom, oilseed poppy seeds were used for the needs of the Ministry of Grain Products, the Ministry of Trade, and USSR State Agro-industrial Committee.

"There must be no place here for departmental interests," G. Romanenko said, "this is required by the sharpening of the struggle against drug addiction."

Let us explain: There are two sorts of poppy—the opium poppy and the oilseed poppy. Until 1974 farms mostly cultivated the opium poppy. But life demanded that it be abandoned. Since then they have begun to sow only the oilseed poppy—its opium content is low. But time has shown that it causes just as many problems. The "poppy hunters" did not disappear. Guarding the fields required just as close attention. Both this and the other poppy—there's no getting away from it—possess narcotic properties. Therefore the oilseed poppy fields also became a source for extracting the raw materials for narcotics.

Finally, it was necessary to take into consideration the large expenditure on the militia's "poppy harvest campaign." Hundreds of criminal investigation workers, precinct inspectors, investigators, staffers of Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation Department, and dog handlers with guard dogs had to drive out to the fields. And what large amounts of technology had to be diverted! There were chases, nocturnal ambushes, and arrests of drug addicts, often armed with knives and sawn-off shotguns.

And one more thing: The poppy fields that remained in the RSFSR in general "did not count for much"—in terms of either yield or quality. For instance, this year, out of the 8,520 hectares sown in the 3 aforementioned oblasts, it will be possible to bring in a harvest only from 5,320 hectares. The rest is natural wastage.

And these figures were repeated (with small variations) from year to year.

"How will Soyuzlekrasprom's requirements be supplied?"

"Our sector will not suffer," N. Kosenko, chief of the association, announced. "I cite the following figures: We provide 80% of the sector's requirements by means of imports. 'Our' poppies only amount to 20%. These figures, I think, are very revealing. Moreover, there is now a reduction in the demand for poppies. Our purchases will remain at the former level. So stopping planting will not lead to an increase in purchases."

Readers probably know already that it is also forbidden to cultivate poppies on individual plots. But as statistics show, there are hundreds of thousands of backyards where, to put it mildly, people have a careless regard for this ban. There is still great work ahead for internal affairs organs and the local soviets.

BRIEFS

Tajik SSR Official Approved

Decrees by the presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet have renamed the Tajik SSR State Committee for Labor the Union-republican State Committee for Labor and Social Affairs of the Tajik SSR and approved Comrade Yuldash Shakarimov as chairman of the Tajik SSR State Committee for Labor and Social Affairs. [Summary] *[Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tadzhik 0020 GMT 15 Oct 87 LD]*

New Weekly Publication

Publication of the weekly newspaper *Family [Semya]* will begin 1 January 1988. It is being brought out by the Soviet Children's Fund. Its initial print run will be 500,000, copies. [Summary] *[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 17 Oct 87 LD]*

Economic

Supreme Soviet Hears Reports on State Plan

Marchuk Addresses Group

PM271221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 87 Morning Edition p 5

["Speech by Academy of Sciences President Deputy G.I. Marchuk"—IZVESTIYA headline; speech was delivered at the 19 October morning joint session of the Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades Deputies! The USSR Academy of Sciences has examined the country's draft State Plan for 1988 and considers that it reflects all the chief

ideas of the 27th party congress and CPSU Central Committee January and July (1987) Plenums and the problems of restructuring the economic mechanism.

The actual process of the plan's elaboration took place on the basis of the new demands set out by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. There have been positive changes in the plan's content and structure. It pays increased attention to strategic questions of the country's development. In accordance with them, clear-cut, targeted guidelines have been formulated and stepped-up plan targets have been outlined. This applies above all to the development of machine building, consumer goods production, the social and cultural complex, and foreign economic links.

When examining the plan and analyzing it, it is necessary first of all to point out the special role of next year. It is a crucial year. In the first place, it is the middle of the 5-year plan, and the success of the entire 5-year plan largely depends on the extent to which the steady dynamics of development are maintained, while making certain that the current year's plan is fulfilled. In the second place, 1988 sees the start of the large-scale restructuring of the economic management system and it is the year of the implementation of the fundamental ideas of restructuring. The plan and budget are the realization of the party's principled course of activating the human factor. I would like to emphasize in particular the USSR Academy of Sciences' view that the chief distinguishing feature of the plan for 1988 is its consistent implementation of the strategic course of the 27th CPSU Congress toward the social reorganization of society.

Many qualitative indicators of national economic dynamics will improve in 1988. This is evidence of the economy's shift toward the intensive path of development; in fact, a very important feature of the plan is the greater orientation of national economic proportions and efficiency indicators toward scientific-technical progress.

The draft plan envisages that practically the entire increase in the national income and in production in the main sectors of the national economy will be achieved as a result of improved labor productivity. As a result of this more than two-thirds of the increase in manpower will be channeled into the social sphere sectors. We can clearly see here the accent on the human factor, on the social problems we have to solve. Nearly 60% of the planned improvement in social labor productivity and two-thirds of its increase in industry will be achieved through an improvement in the technical standard of production. This is the direct result of scientific-technical progress.

The rate of increase of the national income, as N.V. Talyzin reported, is set at 4.3%. It is a high rate, and very vigorous work is needed to achieve it.

Resource-saving is the main means of increasing the national income. An output volume equivalent to R31 billion has to be achieved without increasing material resources. This means that nearly 80% of the output increase has to come from economies in terms of resources. This is a very important task since only economies and the rational use of all the country's riches will enable us to substantially boost the rate of growth of the national income and provide national economic sectors with essential materials, instruments, equipment, and technology.

At this point I want to make the following point. A conference has just ended at the CPSU Central Committee on accelerating the development of the processing sectors of one of the most crucial spheres of our activity—the agro-industrial complex. It was a hard-hitting conference. You will be familiar with its materials from today's papers. As a participant of the conference, I want to say that some very major problems were raised at it. Summing it up, M.S. Gorbachev put forward two main tasks for the party and society. First, over a period of 5-7 years we must completely retool the processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Second, over a period of 2-3 years it is necessary to completely solve questions of storage of agricultural products. The solution of these tasks will make it possible to increase the country's national income and will contribute to the successful solution of the Food Program.

The substantial structural changes in national economic sectors are a most important feature of the plan. These changes include primarily the processing sectors' increased share in the production structure and the shift in investment policy in the direction of the solution of social problems, the Food Program, the construction of housing, and increased production of consumer goods. The 1988 plan actually does diminish the imbalances that have occurred.

A special place is occupied by structural changes in the machine building complex, where attention will be concentrated on four main problems. They are the creation of rolling equipment, machine tools with digital program control and processing centers, machine building equipment automation facilities, and the development of national economic sectors' own machine building operations. At the same time, the modernization and retooling of fixed capital and the matching of world production standards remain a very important task in machine building. The plan envisages updating 9.2% of machine building output over the year. It is a difficult task, but without it we will not be able to bring its efficiency up to world levels.

It is planned to use basic technologies in the fuel and power, chemical, metallurgical and agro-industrial complexes at or above the level of the 5-year plan targets. The rate of use of laser, membrane, and radiation technologies, methods of powder metallurgy, and composite materials will increase by more than 20%.

It is envisaged that computer technology will develop at an accelerated pace, its production volume increasing 20% compared with 1987. This is a cardinal item in our economy since it is through computer technology that we are making the transition to global automation and, therefore, to optimal management of the economy. Around 140,000 personal computers will be manufactured, around one-half of which will be for schools. The rate of production of microprocessor equipment will increase. In this area we are still lagging behind world trends. But efforts in 1988 will, it seems to us, give a new impetus to the extensive use of computers in the national economy.

The draft plan sets some large targets for the country's construction complex. The new element here is the fact that around one-third of the resources will be channeled into construction by enterprises themselves, using their own funds. This will make it possible to develop labor collectives' initiative in solving the most vital tasks of scientific-technical progress and the social sphere.

The 1988 plan finds a place for intersectoral organizations, scientific-technical complexes (ISTCS), whose job is to elaborate and extensively introduce in the national economy sophisticated technology and new technological principles. And although there are many unsolved problems of an organizational nature here, the ISTCS have already demonstrated their effectiveness in solving a number of very complex scientific and technical tasks.

What is the problem? The problem is that two tendencies clash here—the intersectoral nature of the activity of complexes, geared to obtaining products for the whole of the national economy, and the sectoral management framework. And we have to do a great deal of work to find the correct solution, to provide the initiative in the development of new spheres of technology with the aid of ISTCS.

Problems of scientific-technical progress have been reflected to a large extent in the plan, more so than in past years, I would say. But despite the measures that have been adopted, as the report correctly notes, scientific-technical progress has not yet become an all-embracing ingredient of the plan, its framework. Additional efforts are needed on the part of ministries and departments and enterprises to create on the basis of state targets a specific program taking into account the new economic mechanism and labor collectives' initiative. We have considerable reserves here.

The draft plan pays a great deal of attention to the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress. Production of 150 items of new technology, created within the context of the program, will start in 1988. Preparations will be made for large-scale production of the technology. Although there are difficulties here too in the matter of arranging coproduction, it can nevertheless be said that the CEMA Comprehensive Program is beginning to put down deep

roots in industry in all the socialist countries. There was a special discussion of this question at the CEMA session that has just ended in Moscow.

Now for the new economic mechanism and the way it is reflected in the draft plan. Next year is special primarily because our national economy will begin the transition to a new economic mechanism on 1 January. The mechanism envisages enterprises' independence on the basis of the principle of self-financing and self-recouping. At the same time, the state plan will play a bigger part in a small number of indicators regulating the balance of resources and the most important types of products. Overall economic indicators, characterizing the rates and proportions of the development of enterprises, sectors, and the country as a whole, will also be brought into play.

Thus, in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, we are achieving a new level of economic development, based on a combination of the state plan and the initiative of labor collectives in achieving the maximum economic and social results. The new economic mechanism, based on the Law on the State Enterprise, makes it possible to involve the entire labor collective and every working person in management, since the activity of the enterprise and its economic indicators will now directly depend on the profit obtained, through which the enterprise development fund, the incentive fund, and the sociocultural measures fund are formed. And this means that the economic indicators will affect every member of the labor collective and the entire collective of the enterprise as a whole.

Of course, the system will not start operating in its complete form immediately, since the variations in the economies of different enterprises are too great. But it will make it possible, through a system of agreed norms, to gradually achieve complete economic accountability [khozraschet]. It is particularly important to implement this in the remaining 3 years of the current 5-year plan in order to enter the 13th 5-Year Plan, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in his report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, with a well-tuned mechanism.

Of all the problems connected with the switch to the new economic mechanism on the basis of the 1988 plan, I want to dwell on the chief one. Namely—norms ensuring the development of enterprises. In fact, profitability is essential if they are to become self-financing and self-recouping. Yet at present profitability in our country is guaranteed only for sectors as a whole. As for enterprises, some of them are highly profitable, other are simply unprofitable. In the past a sector used to take part of the profits from successful collectives to compensate for the losses of unsuccessful collectives. Now it will be almost impossible to do this. Each enterprise must obtain what its workers earn. This is the fundamental question of economic restructuring.

The USSR Gosplan has transferred to sectors all the resources and funds ensuring the set rate of development for the sectors as a whole. And the sectors are now obliged to elaborate for themselves a system of norms for all enterprises in order to ensure their economic accountability, with each enterprise gradually achieving full profitability in the course of the present 5-year plan. This task is extremely difficult and must be the focus of our attention. Its correct solution in the 1988 plan will lay the foundation for the new economic mechanism. This, perhaps, is the paramount task of its restructuring.

A new economic concept is introduced in our economic mechanism in 1988. It is the state order, whereby a whole range of planned measures of state significance will be implemented. It is a new instrument in the implementation of the country's purposeful economic policy. It is through the state order that the integration of national economic sectors' efforts in implementing our social and scientific-technical programs takes place. It is a business contract between the state and the enterprise for the implementation of very important plan measures in the interests of the country as a whole. The significance of the order in economic activity will grow constantly. But one must make sure it does not become merely a formal version of the ordinary plan. This depends on the national economic sectors and the enterprises, in the context of the trends which will now develop.

The new economic mechanism enables labor collectives to display initiative in obtaining the top production results and, ultimately, profits. And profits can be obtained primarily by using the latest scientific and technical achievements. Old products will be increasingly difficult to sell because they will simply be unprofitable for the enterprises producing these products. The life of every labor collective will force it to think of large and small innovations and continuous modernization of equipment, technology, and output. In fact, it is no accident that our party has proclaimed a program to bring output up to world standards as soon as possible. It is our main guide for output's quality and economic effectiveness. And the new Law on the State Enterprise provides the operational independence to adopt decisions on scientific-technical progress and the use of its most important achievements.

I want to stress one more idea. We have talked a great deal about it before. We have a situation where we have done a great deal of scientific groundwork and enterprises want to use it to improve production efficiency. But, in fact, for many years there has existed a partition between scientific institutions' developments and the interests of production. The Law on the State Enterprise destroys this barrier. The chief criterion now, in fact, is enterprise profit when implementing state orders. And this profit goes into funds, including a scientific-technical progress development fund. And profits cannot be

obtained without using science and new technology. So we believe that there must now be an abrupt shift in the direction of combined efforts by science and technology and production.

But it is not only enterprises which will be seeking links with science. As of January 1988, science, above all sector science, will switch to economic accountability, self-financing, and self-recoupment. The results of its applied studies, I emphasize the word applied, will become a special type of commodity, whose price will be determined by the cost of the project, taking into account the economic effectiveness of the end product made by enterprises on the basis of the project.

It is a fundamental change in the financing of scientific sectors—from the financing of institutes and design organizations to the financing of projects and scientific studies. In these conditions only actively operating scientific institutions will be able to develop successfully—those which are really helping enterprises and sectors to obtain extra profits. In these institutions the economy will be profitable as well. And they will simply not be able to maintain staffs if scientific effectiveness is unsatisfactory, if collectives do not receive orders from the state or from enterprises.

Of course, not all science will be switched to economic accountability. Academic and VUZ science associated with the long-term and often unpredictable quest for new ideas will by and large be budget-financed. But here too it has been decided to switch to the financing of priority spheres of research, including via the system of state orders. This system will be elaborated and tested during 1988.

On the subject of academic and VUZ science, it should be noted that in the context of the restructuring taking place in our country the elaboration of forecasts for the most important areas of science will be completed next year. They have already enabled us to evaluate the prospects for and ways of accelerating scientific-technical progress in national economic sectors. Programs are now being formed for the development of fundamental research and institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and union republican academies of sciences, leading VUZ's, and the scientific research institutions of national economic sectors will be involved in the solution of them. It is at this stage, under the State Committee's leadership, that the actual coordination of all work in the scientific and technological development sphere will be implemented.

These programs concentrate on investigating the role of the human factor in the development of modern society, the improvement of socialist economic management, and the validation of the prospects for socioeconomic development. Great significance attaches to research in

the sphere of high energy physics, electronics, information technology, computers, the power industry, new substances and materials, high-temperature superconductors, biotechnology, chemical technology, and some other areas.

On the subject of the development of science in our country, it should also be noted that the source of its finance are also laid down in the plan for 1988. Studies in the interests of enterprises are financed by the enterprises themselves—this is a fundamentally new approach. Studies of significance to the sector as a whole are financed through orders from ministries and departments. They will be financed on a centralized basis by enterprises' special contributions to the scientific development of the sector as a whole. This system is laid down in the State Plan. But the question of financing intersectoral problems, and they could be of paramount importance in terms of national scientific-technical progress, has not yet been fully resolved. These questions were posed recently at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Science and Technology Commission, and it has issued instructions for a study of the problem.

Comrade Deputies! The USSR Academy of Sciences considers that the draft plan conforms to the 5-year plan targets. It reflects the main trends of the development of scientific-technical progress, clarifies the ratios in the development of the national economy, and incorporates the new principles of the mechanism for accelerating the country's economic and social development. Therefore, in our view, the USSR Supreme Soviet can approve the plan for 1988. (Applause).

Dinkov Speaks on Petroleum

PM271325 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 87
Morning Edition p 4

[Abbreviated version of speech by Deputy V.A. Dinkov of Kaakhkinskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR (Minister of the Petroleum Industry), delivered at 19 October afternoon session of Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

The USSR petroleum industry is one of the key sectors of the fuel and energy complex, in many ways determining the progress of the country's national economy. The petroleum industry workers, understanding the significance of oil to the national economy, have become actively involved in the process of renewal and restructuring.

The deputies know that an extremely difficult situation developed in the petroleum industry toward the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, requiring a serious reassessment of the development strategy. Work on the fuller use of extraction capacities and the accelerated commissioning of new deposits has been considerably stepped up on the

oilfields. Corresponding measures have been adopted to reinforce cadres, to improve the system for assessing and remunerating labor and the style and methods of work, to enhance responsibility and discipline, and to improve the organizational structure of administration at all levels.

The sector has eliminated the arrears accumulated in extracting petroleum and is now overfulfilling the 5-year plan targets.

But we are not satisfied with the pace of restructuring. We still have a lot of work to do in a number of areas.

The important task of using petroleum gas remains. Although the absolute level of its extraction exceeds the established targets, the percentage of its use in west Siberia is still low.

Comrade Deputies! The plan for the development of the petroleum industry in 1988 accords completely with the tasks set by the 5-year plan. The targets are strenuous but realistic. The guarantee of this is the successful completion of 1987, the stepping up of the preparation of all enterprises to the switch as of January to full economic accountability and self-financing, an increase in the pace of restructuring in the sphere of scientific and technical progress and of the organization and system of payment for labor, and the development of initiative and the creative fulfillment of obligations by each worker. At the same time maximum satisfaction of the demand for petroleum, the mobilization of resources to expand the volume of extraction with the least waste will depend largely on the timely delivery of materials and equipment and their high quality.

We have many problems. Allow me to dwell on the most important ones. The sector's provision with a reliable raw-material base, which requires the acceleration of geological prospecting work for petroleum in all promising regions, and in the first instance such places as west Kazakhstan, east Siberia, the Far East, and the sea shelves, is playing a decisive role in developing the petroleum extracting industry. But the degree to which these regions have been studied is extremely inadequate so that the time taken to discover and explore large supplies is dragged out over many years. Work on geophysical research, exploration work, and the development of new deposits on dry land and on the sea shelves is still being carried out at a slow pace.

The successes of the drilling workers could be significantly better were it not for interruptions in material and technical supplies. A large number of drilling teams are idle because of chronic delivery shortfalls by the plants supplying pipes, cement, instruments, and spare parts for equipment. It is not uncommon for teams to stand idle for one-third of the calendar time.

The USSR Gosplan must finally solve the issue of the development of domestic capacities for the production of pipes in the necessary quantities and in the full range. Everyone should remember that material and technical supplies take on a particular significance under conditions of economic accountability and self-financing.

The intensive development of the petroleum extracting industry predetermines the execution of a large number of nature conservation measures. In 1988 some R165 million in capital investments will be spent for these purposes, which is more than envisaged by the 5-year plan target. But not all the problems are being solved. Because of the sector's insufficient provision with corrosion inhibitors (30% of the requirement) and pipes for repair needs, the number of breaks in pipelines with the spillage of petroleum over large territories is increasing every year.

The successful solution of tasks to provide the economy with petroleum is indissolubly connected with the implementation of the social development program. The state of affairs in the construction of social facilities, the problem of providing housing, children's preschool establishments, schools, polyclinics, and shops continues to be acute. The petroleum workers are grateful to the construction workers in Moscow, Leningrad, and the union republics and ministries for their contribution to the development of cities and settlements in west Siberia and other regions and hope that the volume of construction in the 12th 5-Year Plan will be higher than the established target. The sector enterprises can increase the amount of construction by using the direct labor method in housing and public establishments. But initiative in this direction is being delayed by shortages in finishing and construction materials.

Comrade Deputies! Supplies of petroleum are not renewable but because of natural conditions expenses on extraction and transportation grow from year to year, thus the issue of its rational use is becoming more and more urgent. We must all—both the extracting organizations and its consumers—resolve together the issues of the rational use of hydrocarbon raw materials.

In 1988 the petroleum industry, like many many sectors, will work under conditions of full economic accountability and self-financing. We are aware that this is not a simple task and requires that we all exert our efforts and searching to the full. The petroleum workers are fully resolved to actively and creatively implement party ideas on fundamental restructuring and socioeconomic development for the good of our motherland.

(Applause.)

State Bank Gives Exchange Rate Changes
LD201833 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 20 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct (TASS)—The USSR State Bank announces exchange rate changes of the following foreign currencies 21 October 1987:

100 Austrian schillings	5.00
100 pounds sterling	105.04
1,000 Belgian francs	16.87
DM100	35.22
100 Danish kroner	9.15
10,000 Italian lira	4.87
100 Canadian dollars	48.12
100 Norwegian kroner	9.56
\$100	62.34
Fr100	10.51
100 Swedish kronor	9.94
100 Swiss francs	42.44
1,000 Yugoslav dinars	0.70
1,000 Japanese yen	4.42
100 ECU [European Unit of Currency]	72.94

Agricultural

Azerbaijan Results of Wintering Competition
NC261229 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 21 Oct 87

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee have discussed results of the republic socialist competition for successful wintering of cattle during the 1986-87 winter season and for increasing production and sale of livestock breeding products. The decision adopted by participants at the meeting noted that the workers employed in the agricultural and the agro-industrial domains fulfilled the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The decisions called for upgrading the pace of socioeconomic development and increasing countrywide provisions by conducting the wintering of cattle in an organized way and increasing production of livestock breeding products. According to the republic's general statistics, a certain measure of success has been achieved in increasing the production of meat, milk, eggs, and wool. The plan for the production and sale of these products has been realized.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee declared the Kazakh, Gap, Neftechala, Sheki, and Kura Rayons and 14 work collectives affiliated with kolkhozes and sovkhozes and with interestablishment organs and other institutions and organizations, as the winners of the republic-level socialist competition for successful wintering of cattle during the 1986-87 winter season and for increasing production and sale of the livestock breeding products. They were awarded with honorary citations of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee.

The meeting also noted the work productivity of agro-industrial workers in the Nakhichevan ASSR and the [?Varkashan], Dzhabrail, Ismaily, Kubatly, Saatly, [?Tokuz], and [?Khatmaz] Rayons, which have achieved good results in the effort they made to promote production and sale of the livestock breeding products during the 1986-87 winter season.

However, the meeting also noted that a number of the rayon party committees, rayon agro-industrial unions, and a number of the party and economic organs affiliated with the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial establishments, have failed to fully utilize the existing potential to increase the pace of work carried out to upgrade production of livestock breeding products. In light of decisions adopted by the June 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the meeting advised the oblast, city, and rayon party committees, the ministries and administrations, the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers, the Nagorno-Karabakh Soviet Executive Committee, the city, rayon, and [word indistinct] soviet executive committees, the agro-industrial committees and unions, and the trade union and Komsomol organs to channel the effort of work collectives affiliated with the agro-industrial establishments and organizations toward fully utilizing production potential to substantially increase production of livestock breeding products.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Azerbaijan SSR Komsomol Central Committee warmly congratulated the winners of the all-union and the republic socialist competition. They expressed the conviction that they will continue their persistent efforts to achieve lofty results in their work, increase the pace of reconstruction in the republic's agro-industrial complex, and worthily mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Agricultural Developments for 24-27 Oct

LD280740 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 24-27 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

24 October

No fileworthy items monitored.

25 October

Farms in Belgorod Oblast have fulfilled the plan and their socialist pledges for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for the sale of all kinds of animal-husbandry products. In comparison with the 11th 5-year plan, the oblast's farms have increased the average annual growth in procurements of meat, milk, and eggs. (0204)

Rice has been harvested from over 100,000 hectares in Uzbekistan. The plantations of Tashkent Oblast have done well, but output in the Karakpak ASSR, "the republic's chief rice-basket," is "much lower" than the planned level, owing to "serious errors" in agricultural machinery. (0700)

The farmers of Uzbekistan have passed the 3 million-tonne mark in sales of cotton to the state, with the greatest contribution coming from Khorezm, Bukhara, and Surkhandarya Oblasts. Also doing well are the machine operators of the virgin land of Syrdarya Oblast, who have met over two-thirds of their plan for mechanical harvesting. Samarkand Oblast, on the other hand, is not doing so well; 650 combine harvesters are standing idle there. (1200)

26 October

Belgorod Oblast farmers have completed the annual plan for sales of potatoes to the states. More than 60,000 tonnes have been delivered to receiving stations, thereby fully covering the region's requirements and obviating the need to bring potatoes in from other regions. (0304)

Mordovian ASSR farmers have completed vegetable harvesting, obtaining a good harvest and overfulfilling pledges. More than 40,000 tonnes have gone to receiving stations and vegetable sales to the state continue. (0304)

By today, agricultural workers of Ulyanovsk Oblast have delivered 250,000 tonnes of sugar beets to reception points, a third above last year's plan. (1200)

27 October

Kustanay Oblast farmers have finished harvesting grain crops and cereals. Their work has been hindered by bad weather. Over 4 million tonnes of grain have been threshed. In all over 26 million tonnes of grain have been threshed in Kazakhstan, and over 14 million tonnes of that has been sold to the state. (1200)

Farmers of Maritime Kray have begun the dispatch of above-plan rice grain. Nearly 44,000 hectares are taken up in the kray with rice. Before the end of the year, 16,000 tonnes of valuable grain crops will be sold to the state above plan. (1200)

Penza Oblast farmers have today finished harvesting sugar beets. Instead of the planned 810,000 tonnes of sugar beets, Penza farmers have sold a million tonnes to the state. (1200)

The Russian Federation is supplying to refineries some 28.27 million tonnes of sugar beets. Beet sales continue. (1600)

Scientific

Further Reportage on Antarctic Expedition

Aircraft, Ships Depart

PM281135 Moscow *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* in Russian 17 Oct 87 p 4

[V. Tkachik report: "Course Set for Antarctic"]

[Text] Crews of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Central Administration for International Air Services under Commanders G. Shachnev, A. Bystrov, G. Galayev, and Ye. Sukachev are carrying out flights aboard Il-76 aircraft from Moscow and Leningrad to the "Molodezhnaya" Antarctic station with stopovers at Aden and Maputo.

Polar research workers who had spent the winter in Antarctica flew back 15 October. The next day a replacement team and airmen from the Myachkovskiy Aviation Enterprise, who will service the 33d Soviet Antarctic Expedition on IL-14 aircraft and MI-8 helicopters, left for the sixth continent.

The third and final Il-76 flight will take place at the end of October. In addition, two helicopters plus crews will be setting off aboard the *Akademik Fedorov*, an ice-strengthened scientific expedition ship specially built for work in the Antarctic. They will ferry cargo from ship to shore.

'Akademik Fedorov' Sets Sail

LD270645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1300 GMT 26 Oct 87

[Summary] The scientific research vessel *Akademik Fedorov* has set out from Leningrad for the Antarctic on the 33d Soviet Antarctic expedition. The ship is carrying an IL-14 aircraft, helicopters, and also over 250 people, including members of the polar expedition and the ship's crew. The tasks of the expedition include continuation of research on the continent and the opening of a new permanent station to be called "Progress". The ship will also do considerable work connected with guaranteeing safety of navigation in the southern ocean and will introduce a whole system, with the aid of computers, to provide vessels with recommendations on the best times and routes for approaching stations. The ship will go from Leningrad to Ventspils to collect fuel for the helicopters, then to Bremerhaven to take on provisions and French equipment for delivery to Vostok station, primarily containers for ice samples. It will continue on to Montevideo for refuelling and will then sail to Molodezhnaya. The ship is due back in Leningrad 6 June.

Military

Captain Interviewed on Service in Red Navy

PM271337 Moscow *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA*
in Russian 16 Oct 87 p 1

[Interview with Captain Third Class S. Klemekhin by D. Myslyakov: "The Yardstick of Courage"; first paragraph is *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* introduction]

[Excerpts] It was 65 years ago today that the Fifth Russian Komsomol Congress made the decision to sponsor the republic's Red Navy. Our correspondent talks with Capt Third Class S. Klemekhin, assistant chief of Komsomol work of the Navy Political Directorate and member of the Komsomol Central Committee. [passage omitted]

[Myslyakov] There is much that is romantic about navy service. Throughout the ages, boys have been attracted by it. But I know of quite a few occasions when a draftee tells the military commissariat: I am prepared to serve wherever necessary, only not in the Navy.

[Klemekhin] Ask any young man who has experienced Navy tempering whether he regrets having served in the Navy. I am sure that you will not receive an answer in the affirmative. Even though the period of service here is 1 year longer than elsewhere. The sea and naval service have always attracted people with a sense of romance and daring. There are just as many of them today, I am convinced. But young people's interest in the Navy has declined noticeably in recent years.

What are the reasons? They must be sought in the deterioration in and overorganization of adolescents' military-patriotic education. Many draftees have no idea about the combat history of the Russian and Soviet Navies and cannot tell you the names of naval leaders famous throughout the world. They cannot be expected to be real sailors without such lessons of history and lessons of courage.

Some draftees have an unrealistic picture of their future service—a fine uniform attracting the girls' glances and visits to exotic foreign ports with beaches and palm trees. Well, that does happen. However, the majority of naval servicemen see that kind of thing most often in the movies rather than in real life. And life is far less glamorous, far more grim. Naval service means many months' separation from your home shore and constant confinement in the cramped space of the crew's quarters or the compartment of a submarine. It means long hours of immobility and paying the closest attention to the most complex instruments. You do not have to climb up and down masts any more but there is no avoiding the tremendous psychological difficulties.

But what do our young men know about the modern Navy? Writers and moviemakers could give us excellent assistance here. Unfortunately they do not write much

about the Navy and, when they do—with rare exceptions—it is in a way which is neither particularly truthful nor interesting. There is a clear lack of truly artistic movies about naval servicemen.

[Mysyakov] There is a concept known as "Navy friendship," yet any military collective is inconceivable without comradeship and mutual assistance. Is all this talk about the particularly strong friendship among sailors not somewhat exaggerated?

[Klemekhin] For naval servicemen these are not merely words, not merely long-standing traditions. This is life itself. Believe me, life at sea is impossible without friendly mutual assistance. An emergency situation occurred on board a submarine—a fire broke out in one of the compartments. Chief Petty Officer Valeriy Yamaleyev, a Komsomol member, saw that his comrade, a young sailor, had fallen unconscious. Without a moment's thought Valeriy fitted his breathing apparatus to him and carried him to safety. Then he went straight back to his combat post. He fought the fire until his strength gave out. Petty Officer Yamaleyev died. He paid with his life to save that of his fellow serviceman.

[Mysyakov] The editorial mailbag quite often receives letters about nonregulation relations between military servicemen. The writers of those letters include naval servicemen. They write with bitterness about the so-called "seniority system" ["dedovshchina"]...

[Klemekhin] This is an acute problem. It can only be solved successfully where the campaign against negative phenomena is waged not just by commanders, political workers, and Komsomol activists but by all the members of a military collective. Practice shows that emergencies

do not occur on long-distance voyages. After all, during this time the entire crew is pursuing a single common aim, the work is intense, and this unites sailors. In other words real service also means real friendship.

Clearly it must also be said that the Army is a microcosm of our society. Society's problems inevitably become the problems of the Armed Forces, too. There is no avoiding the fact that some draftees are immature and philistine. They are continuers of a distorted tradition.

It seems to me that the theme of "dedovshchina" (in the Navy, incidentally, it is called "godkovshchina") has become very fashionable. Unjustifiably so, in my opinion.

[Mysyakov] The Navy needs men who are strong and ready for service at sea. But can all draftees boast a good state of physical preparation and thorough military-technical knowledge? In your view, who should prepare young people for the Navy and how? I know, for instance, that many young sailors' clubs—which children enjoy—are kept going by the sheer enthusiasm of their leaders.

[Klemekhin] That is not the full picture. There are some quite "successful" clubs in existence. By orders of commanders of fleets and flotillas they are assigned to Navy ships and units. Sailors help their younger comrades as best they can, but even here there are quite a few problems. Each year we receive dozens of letters from clubs asking for help in acquiring naval uniforms and launches, but we cannot help everyone. I believe that an All-union Young Sailors' Club could be set up to deal with this work. I believe that such a club is needed both by the Komsomol and the fleet and, most important of all, by young people themselves.

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